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PROGRAMME, THE ENVIRONMENT FUND AND ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER BUDGETARY MATTERS

Proposed programme budget of the United Nations Environment Programme: revised requirements for the biennium 1998-1999 and proposed requirements for the biennium 2000-2001

Report of the Executive Director

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Summary

This composite report, prepared pursuant to Governing Council decision SS.V/1 of 22 May 1998, presents revised proposals for the biennium 1998-1999 and proposals for 2000-2001 integrating Environment Fund budgets, activities and resource availability with all other UNEP budgets, activities and resource availability, including the United Nations regular budget, trust funds, trust fund support and counterpart contributions. For the first time, UNEP's programme of work and management and administrative budgets are presented in a single document. It is hoped that this clear and comprehensive presentation of all information pertinent to strategic resource-use decision-making will greatly facilitate the important work of the Governing Council.

Suggested action by the Governing Council

The Governing Council may wish to adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Governing Council,

I. Resources of the Environment Fund

Having considered the report of the Executive Director on the proposed programme budget, revised requirements for the biennium 1998-1999 and proposed requirements for the biennium 2000-2001,

1. Notes with great concern the deterioration of the environment at the global level despite some achievements in various areas and strongly stresses the need for urgent and immediate action;

2. Expresses its appreciation to those Governments that have contributed or have pledged to contribute to the Environment Fund at a higher level in the biennium 1998-1999 and appeals to all Governments to contribute to the Environment Fund or to increase their support to the United Nations Environment Programme, either in cash or in kind, in order for it to implement fully its programme;

3. Notes with concern that the level of contributions to the Environment Fund, received and pledged for the biennium 1998-1999, as at 30 November 1998, falls short of the Governing Council's estimates by a significant margin. This means that the programme of work approved by the Governing Council for the biennium 1998-1999 at the level of $75 million can be only implemented if Governments come forward with the additional funding needed to adequately implement it;

4. Reconfirms that, in conformity with Agenda 21 and in order to be able to exercise the functions assigned to it, the United Nations Environment Programme requires additional human and financial resources;

5. Recognizes the need to broaden the base of contributions to include all members of the United Nations;

6. Urges all Governments to pay their contributions prior to the year to which the contributions relate or, at the latest, at the beginning of the year to which they relate, in order to enable the United Nations Environment Programme to plan and execute the Fund programme more effectively;

7. Urges all Governments to make pledges of their future contributions to the Environment Fund at least one year in advance of the year to which they relate and, if possible, two years in advance;

8. Approves the revised appropriations of Fund resources in 1998-1999-of 25.83 million dollars for the management and administrative support costs budget and reconfirms the appropriation of 75 million dollars for Fund programme activities and 5 million dollars for the Fund programme reserve;

9. Approves an appropriation of Fund resources in 2000-2001 of 14.41 million dollars for the management and administrative support costs budget, 100 million dollars for Fund programme activities and 5 million dollars for the Fund programme reserve;

10. Authorizes the Executive Director, based on the approval of the Fund-programme appropriation by the Governing Council, to approve costed workplans for direct implementation of specific subprogrammes and activities;

11. Requests the Executive Director to prepare for the biennium 2002-2003 a programme of work consisting of fund programme activities of 120 million dollars;

12. Authorizes the Executive Director to enter into forward commitments not exceeding 20 million dollars for Fund programme activities in the biennium 2002-2003;

13. Notes the steps taken by the Executive Director to increase the financial reserve to its present level of 10 million dollars and urges the Executive Director to further increase the level of the financial reserve to 20 million dollars as and when carry-over resources become available over and above those needed to implement the programme approved for 1998-1999 and 2000-2001;

14. Approves the write-off of the following outstanding pledges in the period 1992-1995: $6,000 for 1992, $44,400 for 1993, $125,333 for 1994 and $11,173 for 1995;

II. Management and administrative support costs budget

Recalling paragraph 9 of its decision 19/22, part II, by which the Governing Council approved an appropriation of 27.5 million dollars for the management and administrative support costs budget for the biennium 1998-1999 and paragraph 7 of its decision SS.V/1, part I, by which it confirmed the 1998-1999 management and administrative support costs budget appropriation of 27.5 million dollars, subject to the continued feasibility of the approved 1998-1999 programme of 75 million dollars,

Further recalling paragraphs 8 & 9 of its decision SS.V/1, part I, by which the Governing Council urged the Executive Director to manage the 1998-1999 management and administrative support costs budget appropriation with the utmost economy and to achieve greater efficiencies in those offices funded from the management and administrative support costs budget as well as requested the Executive Director further to reduce 1998-1999 management and administrative support cost expenditures, bearing in mind Governing Council decision 18/42 of 25 May 1995, should contributions to the Environment Fund fall short of the level required to implement the approved 1998-1999 programme of 75 million dollars,

Having considered and taken note of the performance report on the management and administrative support costs budget for the first year of the biennium 1998-1999, in particular the cost-reduction measures taken in response to the significant shortfall in contributions, as set out in the Executive Director's report,

Recalling paragraph 4 of its decision SS.V/2 by which it welcomed the intention of the Executive Director to realize the "environmental dividend" from the streamlining and rationalization of the administrative arrangements for the United Nations Environment Programme, in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical representation and gender balance, as well as the interests of developing countries,

1. Notes with appreciation that the anticipated 1998 management and administrative support costs expenditures, subject to the final closure of 1998 accounts, have been at the level of 11.65 million dollars and that the efficiency measures implemented by the Executive Director resulted in savings of administrative expenditures of approximately 1.65 million dollars;

2. Approves a revised appropriation of 25.83 million dollars for the management and administrative support costs budget for the biennium 1998-1999, with the revised distribution by programme and object of expenditure proposed by the Executive Director;

3. Approves the proposed changes in the approved staffing tables for the bienniums 1998-1999 and 2000-2001 as set out in the Executive Director's report;

4. Approves the revised format and structure of the management and administrative support costs budget as set out in the proposed budget for 2000-2001;

5. Approves an appropriation of 14.41 million dollars for the management and administrative support costs budget for the biennium 2000-2001 with the distribution by programme and object of expenditure proposed by the Executive Director;

6. Notes that the proposed appropriation of Fund resources into 2000-2001 of 14.41 million dollars for the management and administrative support costs budget is provisional upon an increase in funding from the United Nations regular budget for the United Nations Office at Nairobi of approximately 2 million dollars in order to strengthen administrative services provided to the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in the biennium 2000-2001;

7. Notes with concern the large discrepancy in the amount of funding provided from the United Nations regular budget to the United Nations Office at Nairobi, in relation that provided to the United Nations Office at Vienna and the United Nations Office at Geneva [The Governing Council may wish to make proposals on the subject.];

III. Programme of work: Revised appropriation for Fund programme activities in the biennium 1998-1999 and appropriation for Fund programme activities in the biennium 2000-2001

Recalling again paragraph 38.21 of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, reconfirming the mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme and stating that its

Governing Council should continue to play its role with regard to policy guidance and coordination in the field of the environment, taking into account the development perspective,

Recalling paragraph 11 of its decision SS.V/1, by which the Governing Council requested the Executive Director to reexamine the 1998-1999 programme approved by the Governing Council at its nineteenth session in the light of the core elements of the focused mandate of the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme and to report thereon to the Governing Council at its twentieth session;

Recalling paragraph 12 of the same decision by which the Executive Director was authorized to prepare a 2000-2001 programme of work making use of the priorities of the Nairobi Declaration, that establishes a direct and realistic link between the volume of activities to be undertaken and available financing, to be presented to the Governing Council at its twentieth session,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director on the proposed programme of work for the biennium 2000-2001,

1. Approves an appropriation of 100 million dollars for Fund programme activities for the biennium 2000-2001;

2. Decides to apportion the appropriation for the biennium 2000-2001 as follows:

1.	Environmental assessment and early warning	
1.1	Environmental assessment and reporting	10,700,000
1.2	Systems and networks for data/information generation, analysis, observing and early warning	8,856,000
1.3	Environmental science and research	320,000
1.4	Access to environmental information and public participation in decision-making	4,124,000
	Subtotal	**24,000,000**
2.	Policy development and law	
2.1	Policy analysis, review and development	2,708,000
2.2	Legal, economic and other instruments	7,727,311
2.3	Policy coordination and inter-agency affairs	1,888,689
2.4	Resource mobilization	676,000
	Subtotal	**13,000,000**
3.	Policy implementation	
3.1	Technical cooperation	5,490,000
3.2	Coordination of emergency response	1,510,000
	Subtotal	**7,000,000**

4.	Technology, industry and economics	
4.1	Environmental technologies and technology cooperation	1,370,000
4.2	Production and consumption	6,040,000
4.3	Chemicals	8,200,000
4.4	Energy and OzonAction	1,900,000
4.5	Economics and trade	3,347,000
4.6	Division office and regional officers	2,143,000
	Subtotal	**23,000,000**
5.	Regional cooperation and representation	
5.1	Regional policy, planning and servicing based at headquarters	2,730,000
5.2	Regional offices	17,770,000
	Africa	*3,160,000*
	Asia and the Pacific	*3,370,000*
	Europe	*3,900,000*
	Latin America and the Caribbean	*3,680,000*
	North America	*1,080,000*
	West Asia	*2,580,000*
	Subtotal	**20,500,000**
6.	Environmental conventions	
6.1	Policy and programme linkages	1,350,000
6.2	Internal coordination for development of new conventions/agreements	100,000
6.3	Coordination of provision of UNEP programmatic support	5,325,000
	Subtotal	**6,775,000**
7.	Communication and public information	
7.1	Spokesperson's functions	480,000
7.2	Media services	1,820,000
7.3	Public affairs	1,035,000
7.4	Publications and writing/editorial services	1,700,000
7.5	Public query-response and library services	690,000
	Subtotal	**5,725,000**
	Grand total	**100,000,000**

3. Approves the programmatic restructuring set out in the proposed programme of work for the biennium 2000-2001 consisting of seven subprogrammes and twenty-six subprogramme elements;

4. Decides to abolish the following programme activity centres (PACs) since their activities have been integrated into the new functional structure of the United Nations Environment Programme: Dryland Ecosystems and Desertification Control, Environmental Law and Institutions, Global Environment Monitoring System, Industry and Environment, International Register for Potentially Toxic Chemicals, INFOTERRA, and Oceans and Coastal Areas.

PART ONE. OVERVIEW

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Legislative context

1. The Governing Council will recall paragraph 12 of its decision SS.V/1 of 22 May 1998, in which it authorized the Executive Director "to prepare a 2000-2001 programme of work and also to define a core programme for the biennium 2000-2001, making use of the priorities of the Nairobi Declaration, that establishes a direct and realistic link between the volume of activities to be undertaken and available financing, to be presented to the Governing Council at its twentieth session".

2. It will also recall paragraph 1 of decision SS.V/2 of 22 May 1998, by which the Governing Council affirmed that the future reform of the United Nations Environment Programme in the context of the United Nations reform should be predicated on the following considerations:

> " (a) The future activities and organizational structure of the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme should be fully in line with the mandate contained in the Nairobi Declaration;
>
> " (b) Reform should aim at the further enhancement of the role of United Nations Environment Programme as the principal United Nations body in the field of the environment;
>
> " (c) The further organizational reform of the United Nations Environment Programme, based on the proposals of the Executive Director, must ensure a more rational, efficient and cost-effective functioning of the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme as a whole".

3. In paragraph 3 of the same decision, the Governing Council requested the Executive Director to develop further his new proposals in the context of the programme of work for the biennium 2000-2001, and to make recommendations thereon to the Governing Council at its twentieth session.

B. Programme reform

4. The restructuring of UNEP follows the guidance given in the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations reform, the report of the United Nations Task Force on Environment and Human Settlemen , the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of UNEP, and the policy guidance provided by the Governing Council at its fifth special session of the Governing Council.

5. The restructuring of UNEP is a strategic response to the changing institutional, programmatic and budgetary conditions. It is founded on a strong effort to focus on UNEP's mandate, to respond better to the needs of countries, and to be more cost-effective. Part three of the present document, entitled "Programme of work", provides detailed information pertaining to the Executive Director's programme reforms and proposals for 2000-2001.

6. The functions of environmental assessment and early warning, environmental policy development, environmental policy implementation, building mutual support among environmental conventions, regional cooperation and representation, and communications and public information are fundamental to UNEP's leadership role in international environmental cooperation. The underlying work programme and its budgetary allocation show clearly how the organization plans to fulfil its main functions within the limited resources available.

7. In the assessment and early warning subprogramme, the proposed focus is on:

(a) Promoting availability of, and enhancing access to, the scientific information needed by decision makers for better environment management;

(b) Assessing environmental conditions and threats to alert policy makers, and to facilitate the development of impact-reduction strategies;

(c) Devising strategies and contributing to early warning to better cope with environmental threats; and

(d) Identifying emerging issues.

8. The environmental assessments under the subprogramme will lay the groundwork for action for better environmental-management practices and for the prevention and mitigation of environmental disasters.

9. The proposed focus of the policy development and law subprogramme is on:

(a) Analysis, review and development of environment-related policies, and articulation of policy positions in response to emerging environmental issues and events;

(b) Development of new and strengthening of existing legal, economic and other policy instruments and institutional frameworks to make environmental policy more effective;

(c) Enhancing environmental policy coordination and information exchange within and outside of the United Nations system; and

(d) Promoting the involvement of the private sector, non-governmental organizations, and major interest groups in environmental policy dialogue and development.

10. UNEP has exercised a leadership role in the development of international environmental law, and it will continue to do so. The subprogramme will make available analyses and information on environmental policies and their linkages to sectoral, social and economic development policies, and develop appropriate policy positions and responses.

11. The Governing Council recognized at its fifth special session that UNEP needs to play, in partnership with others, an effective role in promoting environmental-policy implementation, in order to address the widening gap between agreed environmental policy and its implementation. Various units in UNEP have been engaged in policy-implementation activities. There is consequently a need for a focal point within the organization to coordinate, support and assume responsibility for this work.

12. Therefore, the policy implementation subprogramme will focus on:

(a) Support to the implementation activities (such as advisory services, pilot projects, education/training and other capacity building support) undertaken by other subprogrammes;

(b) Receiving regular feedback from a monitoring and evaluation process that might improve future policy development/implementation; and

(c) The mobilization and coordination of the international response to environmental emergencies.

13. To respond to the need for better coordination and greater harmony between UNEP headquarters and the regions, a small coordination office has been established in Nairobi. It will greatly facilitate the implementation of UNEP's global policies in the regions, and will also help bring regional priorities into focus when global programmes are being developed.

14. UNEP's regional cooperation and representation subprogramme will focus on:

(a) Making programme development and delivery more responsive to the needs of countries and regions;

(b) Assessing and sensing environmental trends, needs and policies in the regions;

(c) Facilitating policy dialogue and consensus among countries within regions;

(d) Catalysing regional contributions to and involvement in programme development and implementation;

(e) Developing and implementing national, subregional and regional programme activities;

(f) Providing information on and presenting UNEP's policies, positions and programme in the regions;

(g) Building partnerships with national, subregional and regional institutions active in the environmental field.

15. The subprogramme on conventions is developed in line with the report of the United Nations Task Force on Environment and Human Settlements, and General Assembly resolution S-19/2, by which the Assembly adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21. Its raison d'être is

the development of coherent interlinkages among relevant environmental conventions, in cooperation with their respective conferences of the parties, or governing bodies, and the promotion of their effective implementation, consistent with their provisions and the decisions of the conferences of the parties.

16. This subprogramme will focus on:

(a) Promoting the development of complementary policies and approaches among the work programmes of related global and regional environmental conventions and processes;

(b) Supporting, in conjunction with the subprogramme on policy development and law, the development of new international conventions and agreements, including protocols; and

(c) Coordination of UNEP's programmatic support to conventions and related international agreements and processes, particularly focusing on programmatic interlinkages.

17. By helping establish synergy and mutual support between the programmes of the conventions and by streamlining UNEP's support to them while focusing on filling strategic gaps and adding value, the conventions subprogramme will render a valuable service to the conventions, and promote their effective implementation. It will also render a valuable service to the conventions' subsidiary scientific bodies. It will streamline and rationalize their work, taking into account their interlinkages. Parties to the conventions will benefit from the subprogramme's work, since it will provide them with insights and ideas on promising means of streamlining and rationalizing the implementation of conventions.

18. The proposed communications and public information subprogramme encompasses:

(a) The functions of the official spokesperson in relation to mass media;

(b) The organization of official communications and public information activities and campaigns; and

(c) The management of UNEP's official publications and reports, on behalf of all subprogrammes.

19. In addition to the above-mentioned functional subprogrammes, the organizational structure contains the subprogramme on technology, industry and economics. This subprogramme encompasses the above-mentioned functions in the concerned subject areas. It will be implemented in conjunction with the implementation of the other subprogrammes.

20. The subprogramme on technology, industry and economics will:

(a) Contribute to improving the understanding and knowledge of environmental issues related to industrial and urban development, trade and the economy, sustainable consumption patterns, increased use of natural resources (particularly energy and freshwater basins) and chemicals;

(b) Develop consensus on policies and tools to respond to the problems identified, such as the recently concluded Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the planned instrument on persistent organic pollutants, codes of practice, economic instruments, and so forth;

(c) Through information exchange, technology transfer and capacity-building, provide technical support to the chemicals agenda and facilitate the effective and integrated implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, with a particular focus on the UNEP-administered conventions and the convention on the prior informed consent procedure;

(d) Facilitate widespread technology transfer, adoption and use in urban areas, freshwater basins and the industry sectors in developing countries and countries with economies in transition; and

(e) Demonstrate, in association with other partners active at the local level, the effectiveness of policies and tools suggested.

21. The functional restructuring of the secretariat and the programme and budget for the biennium 2000-2001 will help allocate UNEP's limited resources and staff strategically, and maximize positive outcome in the five areas of concentration indicated in paragraph 2 of Governing Council decision SS.V/2. It is a major departure from traditional form and practice, since it does not directly highlight allocations by major environmental issues such as freshwater, oceans, biodiversity, land degradation, forests, health, and so forth. The new form of presentation and organization does not imply that any of the major environmental issues will receive less attention in the programme and its planning and implementation. All these areas of concentration will receive the priority due to them. Within the available resources, all major issue areas will receive the attention they need. That attention will be more strategically oriented, and concentrated directly on the fulfilment of UNEP's role.

22. With regard to the proposed budget, it is recognized that an Environment Fund programme of $100 million is ambitious. However, given the positive reactions, expressed in reinforced funding received by the Environment Fund over the past months, which undoubtedly result from Governments' recognition of UNEP's strengthened role and mandate and their renewed confidence in the restructured organization, the Executive Director is convinced that this proposal is both realistic and necessary if the advances UNEP has made over the past months are to gain further momentum. As underscored at the nineteenth session of the Governing Council and again at the Council's fifth special session, if UNEP is to play its role effectively, it needs the resources to do so and the Executive Director is confident that Governments will respond to the challenge.

23. UNEP has been successful in attracting external (non-Environment Fund) sources of funding. The expected "extrabudgetary" funds for the biennium 2000-2001 are indicated in the underlying programme of work and in the summary tables on pages 18-19 below and are presented alongside the proposed Environment Fund resources figures (see table 5 on page 20 below). These figures are indicative only and are gauged according to the current situation. The figures do not, however, include expected funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) or funding from the United Nations Fund for International Partnership (UNFIP), since the principle of "additionality" applied by GEF and UNFIP do not allow for funding of activities belonging to UNEP's approved work programme, which is the base for determining additionality to the implementation of specific projects.

24. Most of the envisaged funding from "extrabudgetary" sources outlined in this presentation are earmarked for certain activities of the programme. In other words, welcome as they will be, they can not be regarded as the base of stable, adequate and predictable funding.

C. Budget reform

25. At the fifth special session of the Governing Council, the Executive Director pledged to present a "transparent, streamlined and integrated UNEP budget, in line with United Nations budget reforms, to the Governing Council at its twentieth session" (UNEP/GCSS.V/4, para. 2). The present report is presented in a new format that is in line with the "harmonized" budget model used by other United Nations programmes, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP). In this regard, the Executive Director has made a concentrated effort to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) dated 17 December 1996, in which the Advisory Committee invited "UNEP to get involved in the exercise on budget harmonization currently under way by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)" (UNEP/GC.19/L.1, para. 8). It must be noted that the reform of the UNEP budget is an ongoing process and that the presentation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 represents a test-phase during which additional lessons are certain to be learned. Consequently, the programme-budget presentation to the twenty-first session of the Governing Council will be more closely aligned with the advanced state of development of the harmonized budget model as seen in UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and UNDCP.

26. The harmonized approach aims at responding to: the expressed wish of Member States to receive all information pertinent to strategic decision-making; the need to create a basis for a reasonable comparison of estimates between organizations and changes over time within the same organization; and, the need to utilize a practical and simple format with meaningful and consistent budget classifications. In the UNEP context, the provision of all information pertinent to strategic decision-making is the most significant aspect of this new programme-budget presentation. For the first time, the Governing Council will decide on Environment Fund appropriations having reviewed a presentation that integrates Environment

Fund activities and resources with all other UNEP activities and resources, including the United Nations regular budget, trust funds, trust fund support, and counterpart contributions.

27. The primary focus of the harmonization in the present exercise has been the treatment of resources under the biennial support budget (part two of the present document); it does not specifically address the formats and approval processes for resources dedicated to programmes. The harmonized model provides for a common format for the presentation of the organization's respective biennial support budgets, common terms and definitions relating thereto and a common methodology for the preparation of budget estimates. In order to present a comprehensive picture of UNEP's resources and activities, the programme of work (part three of the present document) includes budgetary details integrating Environment Fund activities and resources with all other UNEP activities and resources: including the United Nations regular budget, trust funds, trust fund support, and counterpart contributions. The format in which substantive aspects of the programme of work are presented is broadly compatible with previous UNEP presentations, with some modifications in accordance with ongoing developments in results-based budgeting. While the presentation of the programme of work has not changed substantially in recent years, the Executive Director proposes to reform the implementation of internal programme activities in 2000-2001. In particular, attention will be given to the use of the project mechanism for internally implemented activities. The use of costed workplans, as developed by UNDCP, will be applied, with appropriate modifications, to UNEP's Fund programme activities. Of particular relevance to UNEP, in the context of programme budget presentations in previous bienniums, is that the harmonized budget model:

(a) Integrates the management and administrative support costs (MASC) budget of the Environment Fund within a biennial support budget that includes all resources utilized for management and administration;

(b) Integrates Environment Fund programme activities and Environment Fund programme reserve activities within a programme budget that includes all resources utilized for programme activities; and

(c) Integrates the biennial support budget with the programme budget to create an overall organizational resource/activity framework.

28. As stated in a report on harmonization of budgets submitted in January 1997 to the Executive Board of UNDP and UNFPA and the Executive Board of UNICEF, "harmonization means more similarity, it does not mean sameness (DP/1997/2-E/ICEF/1997/AB/L.3, para.1). Some of the tenets of the harmonized model have been modified to suit UNEP's particular requirements and circumstances. The main difference is the presentation of the biennial support budget and the programme of work in one, composite, document. In this regard, the Executive Director is mindful of the 1997 report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) which criticized the fact that UNEP lacked a "single document submitted to the legislative bodies that provide[d] a comprehensive picture of the activities and the corresponding resources by programme" (A/51/810, para. 57). Most aspects of this programme budget presentation are self-explanatory; where they are not, additional explanations are incorporated throughout the course of the document.

D. Executive resource summary

Table 1

Total resources for the biennium 1998-1999
(Thousands of United States dollars)

		Regular budget	Environment Fund	Trust funds	Trust fund support	Counterpart contributions	Total
A.	**Biennial support**						
I.	Executive direction and management	3,156.8	6,589.2	149.5			9,895.5
II.	UNON		3,559.5		3,500.0		7,059.5
III.	Programme support Service		3,850.5		9,823.3		13,673.8
IV.	Regional representation	1,518.5	11,834.0				13,352.5
	Subtotal	**4,675.3**	**25,833.2**	**149.5**	**13,323.3**		**43,981.3**
B.	**Programme of work**						33,445.4
I.	Subprogramme 1	1,533.5	23,250.0	6,556.4		2,105.5	
II.	Subprogramme 2	287.4	7,575.0	12,450.9		4,243.4	24,556.7
III.	Subprogramme 3	590.7	10,050.0	9,057.6		666.9	20,365.2
IV.	Subprogramme 4	851.1	6,375.0	6,806.3		2,471.5	16,503.9
V.	Subprogramme 5	869.4	27,750.0	5,546.7		2,364.4	36,530.5
	Subtotal	**4,132.1**	**75,000.0**	**40,417.9**		**11,851.7**	**131,401.7**
C.	**Fund programme reserve**		5,000.0				5,000.0
D.	**Financial reserve**		6,000.0				6,000.0
	Grand total	8,807.4	111,833.2	40,567.4	13,323.3	11,851.7	186,383.0

Note: The difference between the total of $186,383,000 in table 1 above and the total expenditures of $182,050,000 shown in table 5 below is due to the decrease in MASC budget and the increase in the financial reserve (please see also para. 41 (c) on page 24 below).

Table 2

Total staffing table for the biennium 1998-1999

		Regular budget							Environment Fund						Others				Total
		USG	ASG	D2	D1	P5	P4-1	LL	ASG	D2	D1	P5	P4-1	LL	D2	D1	P5-1	LL	
A.	**Biennial support**																		
I.	Executive direction and management	1				3	2	4	1			2	2	9	19			1	**44**
II.	UNON																		
III.	Programme Support Service											1	1	6	16			21	31	**76**
IV.	Regional representation				1		1	1	4		3	3	6	8	32				**59**
B.	**Programme of work**																		
I.	Subprogramme 1				1		1	4	1		2	5	4	15	33			3	2	**71**
II.	Subprogramme 2							1	1		1	1	2	5	13			12	10	**46**
III.	Subprogramme 3				1		1					1	2	7	11		1	7	8	**39**
IV.	Subprogramme 4							3	5			2	3	6	11			5	6	**41**
V.	Subprogramme 5					1			2		1	4	12	33	57					**110**
C.	**Total**	**1**		**3**	**1**	**6**	**11**	**17**	**1**		**7**	**19**	**32**	**89**	**192**		**1**	**49**	**57**	**486***

* A revised staffing table for 1998-1999 will be prepared beginning January 1999 in accordance with the new functional structure.

Table 3

Total resources for the biennium 2000-2001
(Thousands of United States dollars)

		Regular budget	Environment Fund	Trust funds	Trust fund support	Counterpart contributions	Total
A.	**Biennial support**						
I.	Executive direction and management	2,698.4	8,523.6	156.3			11,378.3
II.	UNON		5,883.7		6,512.3		12,396.0
III.	Administrative support at OAHQ*				6,701.4		6,701.4
	Subtotal	**2,698.4**	**14,407.3**	**156.3**	**13,213.7**	**30,475.7**	**30,475.7**
B.	**Programme of work**						
I.	Subprogramme 1	1,429.9	24,000.0	3,351.2		2,137.5	**30,918.6**
II.	Subprogramme 2	1,280.2	13,000.0	2,917.9		2,123.8	**19,321.9**
III.	Subprogramme 3	530.9	7,000.0	4,661.6		1,587.9	**13,780.4**
IV.	Subprogramme 4	0.0	23,000.0	30,455.3		7,910.8	**61,366.1**
V.	Subprogramme 5	1,471.3	20,500.0	1,570.4		1,520.4	**25,062.1**
VI.	Subprogramme 6	573.1	6,775.0	2,529.3		454.1	**10,331.5**
VII.	Subprogramme 7	823.6	5,725.0	711.9		395.9	**7,656.4**
	Subtotal	**6,109.0**	**100,000.0**	**46,197.6**		**16,130.4**	**168,437.0**
C.	**Fund reserve activities**		5,000.0				**5,000.0**
	Grand total	**8,807.4**	**119,407.3**	**46,353.9**	**13,213.7**	**16,130.4**	**203,912.7**

* OAHQ = Offices away from (UNEP) headquarters

Table 4

Total staffing table for the biennium 2000-2001

		Regular budget							Environment Fund						Others			Total
		USG	ASG	D2	D1	P5	P4-1	LL	ASG	D2	D1	P5	P4-1	LL	D2	D1	P5-1	LL	
A.	**Biennial support**																	
I.	Executive direction and management	1				1	2	5	1		3	3	8	23			1		**48**
II.	UNON																		
III.	Administrative support at OAHQ																12	20	**32**
B.	**Programme of work**																		
I.	Subprogramme 1			1	1	2		2			1	7	20	22			2	1	**59**
II.	Subprogramme 2			1		1	2	2			4	5	16	21		1	4	4	**61**
III.	Subprogramme 3						2	1		1	2	2	11	16		1	9	0	**45**
IV.	Subprogramme 4									1	5	6	21	30		1	40	23	**127**
V.	Subprogramme 5					2	1	2		1	5	10	18	45			8		**92**
VI.	Subprogramme 6			1			1	1			3	2	8	13			1		**30**
VII.	Subprogramme 7						3	4			1	1	8	18			1		**36**
	Total	**1**		**3**	**1**	**6**	**11**	**17**	**1**	**3**	**24**	**36**	**110**	**188**		**3**	**78**	**48**	**530**

Note. The subprogrammes are numbered as follows:

1. Environmental assessment and early warning;
2. Policy development and law;
3. Policy implementation;
4. Technology, industry and economics;
5. Regional cooperation and representation;
6. Environmental conventions;
7. Communication and public information.

II. FINANCIAL SITUATION

A. Overview of the financial situation

29. The resources available to UNEP for the implementation of its activities come from four distinct sources:

(a) The regular budget of the United Nations;

(b) The Environment Fund;

(c) Trust funds and trust fund support costs;

(d) Counterpart contributions.

30. The overall funding of UNEP's operations is set out below as table 5.

Table 5

United Nations Environment Programme: estimated expenditures by source of funds
(Millions of United States dollars)

	Actual expenditure 1996-1997	Approved budget 1998-1999	Proposed budget 2000-2001
Regular budget	7.00	8.81	8.81 1/
Environment Fund			
Management and Administrative Support Costs (MASC)	29.50	27.50	14.41
Fund programme activities	53.55	75.00	100.00
Fund reserve activities	4.34	5.00	5.00
Increase in the financial reserve	3.41		
Total Environment Fund	90.80	107.50	119.41
Trust funds			
General trust funds 2/	4.64	8.04	14.13
Technical cooperation trust funds 2/	22.68	32.53	32.22
Trust fund support	7.72	13.32	13.21
Total trust funds	35.04	53.89	59.56
Counterpart contributions 2/	11.29	11.85	16.13
Total expenditures	144.13	182.05	203.91

Note 1. The figure shown is before re-costing. United Nations Headquarters will do the re-costing prior to the submission to the General Assembly.

Note 2. Trust funds and counterpart contributions included in table 5 are based on current estimated resources which directly support UNEP's programme of work. Trust funds for conventions/protocols, regional seas action plans, the GEF, UNFIP and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer are not included in table 5 (for details, see annex I, table D, below).

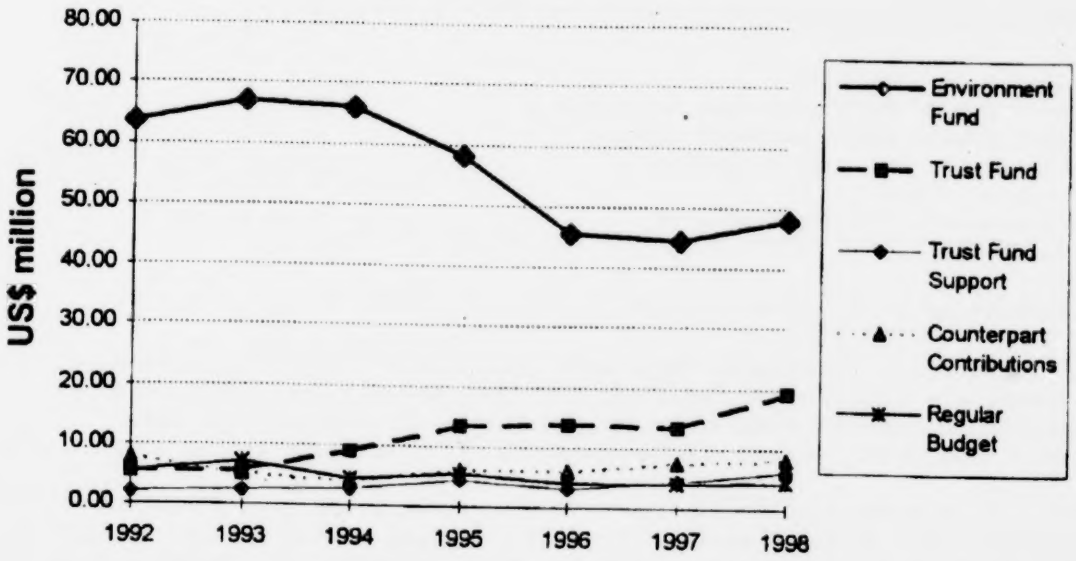
30. Table 5 above shows that the overall expenditures of UNEP's operations are expected to increase from $144.13 million in the biennium 1996-1997 to $182.05 million in the biennium 1998-1999 and to $203.91 million in the 2000-2001 biennium.

31. Figure 1 below illustrates the total UNEP contributions from 1992 to 1998 by source of funds. The graph shows a clear tendency towards a higher level of contributions from trust funds and on the other hand an overall decrease of contributions from the Environment Fund.

32. Nevertheless, figure 1 does also indicate that the contributions from the Environment Fund have been stabilized during the last two years.

Figure 1

UNEP contributions for 1992-1998 by source of funds
(Millions of United States dollars)



Note: Trust funds and counterpart contributions in figure 1 are based on current estimated resources which directly support UNEP's programme of work. Trust funds for conventions/protocols, regional seas action plans, GEF, UNFIP, and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer are not included in figure 1.

B. Environment Fund: use of resources in the bienniums 1996-1997, 1998-1999 and 2000-2001

1. Resource availability and use in the biennium 1996-1997

33. The Governing Council's target of $95.76 million in contributions to the Environment Fund for the biennium 1996-1997 was not fully realized. Seventy-two countries had pledged a total of $45.60 million for 1996 while 91 countries had pledged a total of $44.38 million for 1997.

34. At the closing of the accounts for the biennium 1996-1997, the total contributions received amounted to $89.98 million, equal to 94 per cent of the target set by the Governing Council.

35. Table 6 presents the summary of the flow and use of resources available in the biennium 1996-1997.

Table 6

Resources available to the Environment Fund and their use for the biennium 1996-1997
(Millions of US dollars)

Balance of the Environment Fund as at 31 December 1995	5.61
Pledged contributions	89.98
Other income	3.52
Total resources available	99.11
Claims on resources:	
Environment Fund programme activities	53.55
Environment Fund programme reserve	4.34
Management and administrative support costs	29.50
Increase in financial reserve	3.41
Total claims	90.80
Balance as at 31 December 1997	8.31[1]

Note 1: This figure represents the balance of the Environment Fund in convertible currency. In addition, the 1996-1997 accounts included $3.98 million in non-convertible currency available for implementing UNEP activities mainly within the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

36. By its decision 19/22, the Governing Council approved a revised appropriation of $63.5 million for Fund programme activities and $5 million for the Fund programme reserve for the biennium 1996-1997. However, the total expenditures for Fund programme activities and the Fund programme reserve amounted to $57.89 million, representing an expenditure rate of 85 per cent against the approved appropriations.

37. Under the same decision, the Governing Council also approved a revised appropriation for the management and administrative support costs (MASC) budget of $33.86 million for the biennium 1996-1997. The actual MASC expenditures of $29.50 million represents an expenditure rate of 87 per cent against the approved appropriations.

38. The carry-over balance of $8.31 million in convertible currency at the end of the 1996 - 1997 reflects the Executive Director's commitment to the Governing Council decision 19/22 authorizing the Executive Director to maintain a sufficient cash carry over in order to retain the necessary working capital to initiate the implementation of the Fund programme in the following biennium.

2. Resources availability and use in the biennium 1998-1999

39. The projected flow and use of resources for the biennium 1998-1999 is shown in table 7 below. Since the accounts for the year 1998 will be finalized only at the end of March 1999, final details of the Environment Fund resources and their use will not be available in time for the twentieth session of the Governing Council.

Table 7

Projected resources available to the Environment Fund and their projected use for the biennium 1998-1999
(Millions of dollars)

	1998	1999	1998-1999
Balance of the Environment Fund as at 1 January	8.31	7.74	8.31
Total pledges/estimated contributions	46.72	59.00	105.72
Other income	0.50	0.50	1.00
Total resources available	55.53	67.24	115.03
Claims on resources:			
Environment Fund programme activities	30.64	44.36	75.00
Environment Fund programme reserve	2.50	2.50	5.00
Management and administrative support costs	11.65	14.18	25.83
Increase in financial reserve	3.00	3.00	6.00
Total claims	47.79	64.04	111.83
Balance as at 31 December 1999	7.74	3.20	3.20

40. By its decision 19/22, part I, paragraph 11, the Governing Council approved appropriations for Fund programme activities, the Fund programme reserve and the management and administrative support costs budget totalling $107.5 million for the biennium 1998-1999. The appropriations were approved on the basis of estimated contributions of $116 million for that biennium.

41. The difference between the approved appropriations of $107.5 million and the total claim on resources of $111.83 million as set out in table 7 is due to an increase in the financial reserve of $6 million and a decrease in expenditures for the management and administrative support costs from $27.5 million to $25.83 million.

42. The expenditures for management and administrative support costs is projected at $11.65 million for 1998 and $14.18 million for 1999. The latter includes the resources from the "environmental dividend" which are directed towards the newly established Regional Cooperation and Representation Division in Nairobi and the strengthening of the regional offices. For further details regarding the "environmental dividend", please see paragraph 69 below.

43. As at 20 November 1998, total contributions of $42.71 million for 1998 had been paid to the Environment Fund while the outstanding pledges amounted to $2.7 million. Further estimated contributions of $1.31 million are expected to be paid in respect of 1998 making a total of pledged/estimated contributions of $46.72 million. In order to meet the claims on resources for the biennium 1998/1999 as set out in table 7 above, the level of contributions for 1999 is projected at $59.00 million representing an increase of 26 per cent over and above the 1998 pledged/estimated contributions.

44. Based on available resources at the beginning of 1998, the Executive Director issued an initial allocation of $30.64 million to implement the Fund programme activities in 1998; representing 41 per cent of the approved allocation for Fund programme activities of $75 million for the biennium 1998-1999. However, as a result of the restored confidence in UNEP as the leading global environmental agency, the Executive Director is confident that the expected level of contributions to the Environment Fund for 1999 will be realized to enable UNEP to implement the full approved programme of work for the biennium 1998-1999. The Executive Director therefore intends to implement the full approved programme in keeping with the priorities of the Nairobi Declaration.

3. Estimated resource availability and their planned use for the biennium 2000-2001

45. Table 8 below presents the required contributions and claims on resources for the biennium 2000-2001.

Table 8

Required resources and claims on resources
for the biennium 2000-2001
(million of United States dollars)

Balance of the Environment Fund as at 31 December 1999	3.20
Expected contributions	118.00
Other income	1.00
Total resources available	**122.20**
Claims on resources:	
Environment Fund programme activities	100.00
Environment Fund programme reserve	5.00
Management and administrative support costs	14.41
Total claims	**119.41**
Balance as at 31 December 2001	**2.79**

46. In order to strengthen the role of UNEP as a policy forum for addressing priority environmental issues, as stated in Agenda 21 and the Nairobi Declaration, the Executive Director is proposing a budget of $119.41 million for the biennium 2000-2001 consisting of: $100 million for Fund programme activities, $5 million for the Fund programme reserve and $14.41 million for the MASC budget. The proposed budget will require a projected contribution level of $118 million for the biennium 2000-2001.

47. In response to the Governing Council decision SS.V/1 of 22 May 1998, the Executive Director has prepared a programme of work totalling $100 million for the biennium 2000-2001. The detailed programme of work is contained in part three of the present document for the consideration of the Governing Council.

48. The MASC budget for the biennium 2000-2001 is projected to decrease significantly from the revised $25.83 million for the biennium 1998-1999 to $14.41 million for the biennium 2000-2001. For details, please see Part Two of this document.

4. The biennium 2002-2003

49. In accordance with past practice, it is assumed that the Governing Council would wish to give the Executive Director an envelope for programme activities for the biennium 2002-2003. On the basis of this figure, the Executive Director will then prepare details of an Environment Fund programme of work for presentation to the twenty-first session of the Governing Council for its review and approval.

50. It is therefore proposed that the Governing Council consider Fund programme activities for 2002-2003 at the level of $120 million and recommend that the Executive Director use this figure as a benchmark for the preparation of the programme of work for the biennium. This would require contributions in that biennium equal to $140 million.

5. The Environment Fund programme reserve

51. In accordance with rule 209.3 of the Financial Rules of the Environment Fund, a Fund programme reserve has been established "to meet unforeseen needs, to finance unanticipated projects or phases of projects and to meet such other purposes as may be determined from time to time by the Governing Council". By its decision 19/22 part I, paragraph 11, the Governing Council approved an appropriation of $5 million to the Fund programme reserve for the biennium 1998-1999.

52. The Executive Director suggests that the level of $5 million to the Environment Fund programme reserve should be maintained for the biennium 2000-2001 as indicated in paragraph 51 above.

6. The Financial reserve

53. In accordance with rule 209.2 of the Financial Rules of the Environment Fund, a financial reserve shall be established for the purpose of guaranteeing the "financial liquidity and integrity of the Environment Fund, to compensate for uneven cash flows and to meet such other similar requirements as may be decided upon by the Governing Council".

54. In paragraph 7 of its decision 18/41 A of 26 May 1995 the Governing Council urged the Executive Director to recommend to the Governing Council, for its approval, a minimum level of financial reserve which would ensure both the liquidity of the organization and the continuity of programme delivery, in order to eliminate the practice of carrying over sizeable balances from biennium to biennium.

55. As a means of achieving a reduced carry-over balance from one biennium to another while ensuring the liquidity of the organization and the continuity of programme delivery, by paragraph 9 of decision 18/41 B, the Governing Council authorized the Executive Director to gradually increase the level of the financial reserve from its level of $6.6 million in the beginning of 1996 to the level of $20 million by 1999. However, in order to maintain a sufficient cash carry-over as start-up capital for 1998, the financial reserve had been increased by only $3.4 million at the end of 1997, i.e. from $6.6 million at the beginning of 1996 to $10 million at the end of 1997. The Executive Director intends to increase further the level of the financial reserve by $6 million by the end of the 1998-1999 biennium. However, it is unlikely that the $20 million level of financial reserve will be achieved by the end of 1999 as there will be insufficient resources to set aside, unless large unexpected contributions come forth over and above the contributions required to cover the approved MASC budget and the $75 million Fund programme activities. As and when resources become available, the financial reserve should be adequately built up to the proposed level of $20 million to ensure the liquidity of the Fund and to serve as a "cushion" until such time as contributions from Governments are received.

56. Prior to 1998, the financial reserve had not been used because the carry-over balances more than adequately compensated for the insufficient amount of early payments of contributions and consequent low cash liquidity at the beginning of the year.

7. Contributions to the Environment Fund

57. Maintaining the liquidity of the Environment Fund is paramount. Hence, it is of the utmost importance that Governments pledge their contributions a minimum of one year in advance and pay their annual contributions in the first quarter of the year. Timely payments of contributions by Governments are of critical importance for sound strategic planning and efficient programme delivery.

58. By paragraphs 7 and 8 of decision 19/22 part I, the Governing Council urged all Governments in position to do so to pay their contributions prior to the year to which the contributions relate, or at the latest at the beginning of the year to which they relate, in order to enable UNEP to plan and execute the Fund programme more effectively. Furthermore, the Governing Council urged all Governments to make pledges of their future contributions to the Environment Fund as far in advance as possible.

59. In respect of early payments of contributions, there has been some improvement over the past three years. In 1996, $19 million out of $44 million pledged (or 42 per cent) was received by the end of the second quarter. In 1997, $23 million out of $44 million pledged (52 per cent) was received, and in 1998 $26 million out of projected $46 million (57 per cent) was received by the end of second quarter.

60. In paragraph 4 of decision 18/41 A of 26 May 1995, the Governing Council recognized "the need to broaden the base of contributions to the Environment Fund". In 1997, 91 countries pledged contributions to the Environment Fund and in 1998, 98 countries are estimated to pledge contributions. Twenty-eight countries have increased their contributions from 1997 to 1998 for a total of $5.6 million. Of these 28 countries, eight countries have made first time pledges or pledges which have been renewed after a period of several years. As in the past, however, a large portion of the contributions continued to be paid by the same few countries. The Executive Director's concern regarding a too narrow base of Environment Fund contributions still remains.

61. Pledged contributions amounting to $2.99 million in respect of the years 1992-1998 were outstanding as at 20 November 1998. In accordance with the past experience, it seems likely that most of this sum, or $2.80 million will be paid during 1998-1999. Although every effort has been made to follow up on these outstanding contributions, a small portion will probably not be paid at all and have to be written off. As has been the practice in past years, it is proposed to write off contributions outstanding for more than four years for a total of $186,906 including: for 1992, Gabon ($6,000); for 1993, the Islamic Republic of Iran ($30,000) and Nigeria ($14,400); for 1994, Kenya ($10,000), Islamic Republic of Iran ($30,000), Nigeria ($32,000) and Saudi Arabia ($53,333); and for 1995, Lebanon ($5,000) and Nigeria ($6,173).

PART TWO. BIENNIAL SUPPORT BUDGET

I. INTRODUCTION

62. A significant feature of the harmonized model is that budget classifications are based on organizational units; it is therefore essential to identify the primary focus of the responsibilities and functions of each organizational unit. Within the UNEP context, for the biennium 2000-2001, all organizational units fall under one of three categories: Executive direction and management, the United Nations Office at Nairobi and the programme of work. These three categories are in turn divided between two broad budget classifications: since executive direction and management and the United Nations Office at Nairobi support the programme of work, they are addressed by the biennial support budget, while the seven subprogrammes are classified as the programme of work. The present section covers the biennial support budget.

63. In the proposed programme budget of the United Nations, "policy-making organs" is a distinct programme element, separate from executive direction and management. In this presentation, for ease of reference, policy-making organs are reflected under executive direction and management in accordance with the management role of the Council and the fact that the secretariat for governing bodies is directly supervised by the Office of the Executive Director. The Governing Council, consisting of 58 member States, is the policy-making organ of the United Nations Environment Programme and is financed exclusively by the regular budget of the United Nations as approved by the General Assembly. Thus, in addition to the $1,394,300 reflected under the regular budget column of the executive direction and management section of table 6 in annex II below, it is estimated that $1,304,100 will be received in the biennium 2000-2001 from the United Nations regular budget for policy-making organs. Since these resources are budgeted exclusively for the specific work of the Governing Council they are only referred to in table 6 of annex II; it would be misleading to incorporate them with the other regular budget resources under executive direction and management.

64. The Governing Council will recall that its regular sessions have traditionally been convened midway through the second year of the biennial budget cycle. The twentieth session of the Governing Council has been convened from 1 to 5 February 1999 with a view to providing timely inputs to the seventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development in April 1999. Revised estimates for 1998-1999 have therefore been prepared without final details on contributions or expenditures for the first year of the biennium, and assumptions have been made for 2000-2001 on salary costs, inflation, vacancy rates and exchange rates more than a year ahead of implementation of the budget. While the Executive Director has confidence in these projections he acknowledges the fact that they may need to be revised at a more suitable point in the biennial budget cycle.

II. PROPOSED REVISED BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1998-1999

65. The budget presentation to the nineteenth session of the Governing Council focused on the resources of the Environment Fund. Limited, aggregate information on other sources of funds was provided but separate from, and not directly linked to Environment Fund activities. Table 1 of annex II below shows the initial approved 1998-1999 MASC budget of the Environment Fund. In accordance with the harmonized budget model, the Governing Council at its twentieth session will be asked to review and approve the Executive Director's proposed revision of the 1998-1999 MASC budget in the context of all resources applied to programme support. Environment Fund programme and Fund programme reserve appropriations and activities are also presented (in part three of the present document) for approval in the context of all resources applied to programme activities. For programme support, this information is presented under the "Biennial support budget" in table 2 in annex II below.

66. In its decision 19/22, the Governing Council approved an initial MASC appropriation for 1998-1999 of $27.5 million (see table 1 in annex II below). At its fifth special session, Governing Council confirmed, in its decision SS.V/1, paragraph 7, the 1998-1999 MASC budget appropriation of 27.5 million dollars and asked the Executive Director to further reduce 1998-1999 MASC expenditures should contributions to the Environment Fund fall short of the level required to implement the approved 1998-1999 programme of 75 million dollars. At the fifth special session, the Governing Council also urged the Executive Director to manage the MASC budget with the utmost economy and to achieve greater efficiencies in those offices funded from the MASC budget. Bearing in mind that the Executive Director is confident that the approved 1998-1999 programme of 75 million dollars will be implemented in full, the Executive Director asks Member States to review and approve a revised 1998-1999 MASC appropriation of $25.8 million (see Table 2 Annex II). Table 2 of Annex II presents, for the first time, the MASC budget in relation to other sources of funds while Table 3 of Annex II identifies the differences in the MASC budget between Tables 1 and 2.

67. The Executive Director's policy statement to the Governing Council at its fifth special session (UNEP/GCSS.V/2, para. 70) stated the following:

> "One of the measures that will be put into effect is the streamlining of the Programme Support Services of UNEP, with administrative functions being merged with the United Nations Office at Nairobi and the few coordination functions that are still required remaining with UNEP. Just as the Secretary-General has established a "development dividend" of resources that have been freed through administrative reform of the United Nations, UNEP will establish an "environment dividend" from resources that are similarly freed and which will contribute to the substantive activities of UNEP."

68. The Executive Director has focused 1998-1999 budget reform efforts on streamlining programme-support functions and strengthening regional coordination and representation. The implications of the proposed changes in the MASC staffing table can be seen in table 4 of annex II below, while table 5 shows the proposed revised 1998-1999 MASC staffing table alongside all other posts financed under the biennial support budget. All dollar

changes between the initial approved 1998-1999 MASC budget (table 1 of annex II) and the proposed revised 1998-1999 MASC budget can be seen in table 3 of annex II. For the most part these reforms have been aimed at re-organizing the MASC component of the biennial support budget and have resulted in the following changes:

(a) All programme coordination, monitoring and evaluation functions performed by Programme Support Services have been transferred to executive direction and management. This has increased the appropriation for executive direction and management by 12 MASC posts (6 Professionals and 6 General Service) and by $2,111,700: $1,403,200 under established posts and $708,500 under non-post items of expenditure;

(b) The staffing contingent for regional representation has been increased by 16 (9 Professional and 7 General Service) of which 1 Professional and 6 General Service posts were re-deployed from the Programme Support Service and 8 Professional and 1 General Service posts, approved but without funding, were unfrozen. The MASC appropriation under regional cooperation and representation has been increased by $2,516,700: $1,866,300 under established posts ($540,400 re-deployed from programme support service and $1,325,800 through the unfreezing of posts) and $650,400 under non-post items of expenditure. At the end of the 1998-1999 biennium the Executive Director proposes to eliminate the regional-representation component of the biennial support budget and to transfer these activities to the Division of Regional Coordination and Representation in the programme of work. This reflects the fact that the coordination and work of UNEP's regional offices is of a programmatic nature, for reasons that are explained under subprogramme 5 in the proposed programme of work for 2000-2001;

(c) The 1998-1999 MASC appropriation for the Programme Support Service has been reduced by 19 posts (7 Professional and 12 General Service posts) and by $4,795,200: $1,943,700 under established posts and $2,851,500 under non-post items of expenditure. Of this $4,795,200, $3,302,400 was directly re-deployed (as outlined above) and $1,492,800 was saved through the streamlining of administrative functions into UNON and changes in exchange rates (see table 3 of annex II below). Of the $1,492,800 savings, $1,325,800 has been released to finance the above-mentioned approved but unfunded posts under regional representation. The Programme Support Service column in the proposed revised 1998-1999 biennial support budget reflects the redeployment of non-administrative functions and includes only those UNEP resources provided to the newly formed Budget and Funds Management Service (BFMS) of the United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON). The information document on the proposed programme budget of the United Nations Office at Nairobi for 2000-2001 that will be fore the Council at its twentieth session (UNEP/GC.20/INF/8) shows the revised 1998-1999 programme budget of the United Nations Office at Nairobi as well as the proposed programme budget for 2000-2001. From the biennium 2000-2001, the Nairobi-based functions of the Programme Support Service is not reflected in the Biennial Support Budget; administrative functions are shown under UNON and non-administrative functions are shown as outlined above;

(d) The initial approved 1998-1999 MASC appropriation of $5,059,500 for the United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON) has been reduced by $1.5 million to $3,559,500. This $1.5 million has been replaced by an increased

trust fund support costs appropriation, from $2 million to $3.5 million, which corrects the previous imbalance between the provision of Environment Fund resources to UNON and the provision of administrative services to UNEP trust funds. As mentioned above, the complete proposed programme budget of the United Nations Office at Nairobi for 2000-2001 will be before the Governing Council as document UNEP/GC.20/INF/8.

69. The Executive Director's reforms have combined with favourable changes in the Kenya shilling exchange rate to generate an "environment dividend" from the 1998-1999 MASC budget amounting to $4,183,500. The Kenya shilling has depreciated against the dollar from 56.50 K.Shs to 60 K.Shs to the dollar, decreasing estimated 1998-1999 MASC requirements by $1,506,100. Inflation-rate assumptions for Nairobi of 10 per cent per year remain valid as do vacancy rate assumptions of 5 per cent for professional posts and 1 per cent for General Service posts. The growth in trust fund service provision requirements released $1,500,000 from the 1998-1999 MASC contribution to UNON and $1,177,400 was saved by streamlining administrative functions into UNON. Of the $4,183,500 "environment dividend", $2,516,700 has been redeployed to regional coordination and representation, which has itself been redeployed into the programme of work (and is no longer represented under the biennial support budget in 2000-2001) and $1,666,800 can be released for other Environment Fund programme activities through the lower overall proposed revised 1998-1999 MASC appropriation of $25,833,200.

III. PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 2000-2001

70. The biennial support costs budget for the biennium 2000-2001 (see table 6 of annex II below) totals $29,171,600 of which it is estimated that $1,394,300 will come from the regular budget of the United Nations and $13,213,700 will be received in support of trust fund activities; an additional $156,300 will be received from a trust fund under executive direction and management. The total proposed MASC budget for 2000-2001 makes up the remaining $14,407,300 share of the overall biennial support budget. Table 7 of annex II below shows the changes in resource requirements between the proposed 2000-2001 biennial support budget and the proposed revised 1998-1999 biennial support budget. The proposed changes between the proposed 2000-2001 staffing table and the proposed revised 1998-1999 staffing table are shown in table 8 of annex II below. The proposed resource requirement changes are as follows:

(a) Overall biennial support budget requirements for executive direction and management increase by $1,482,800 of which the growth component is only $261,700 and $1,221,100 is the result of recosting. A net increase of five General Service posts, partly offset by a net decrease of one Professional post, accounts for the $261,700 increase in requirements. The MASC appropriation for executive direction and management increases by $1,934,400 from $6,589,200 to $8,523,600. Of this $1,934,400, $1,214,300 is the result of recosting and $720,100 is required to finance an additional four General Service posts and an increase in Professional post requirements of one P-5, one D-1 and one P-3 which is only partly offset by a decrease in Professional post requirements of one P-4 and one P-2/1. This increase in MASC post requirements results from a judicious assessment of the resources required to more effectively perform the programme planning, coordination,

monitoring and evaluation functions transferred into executive direction and management by the reform of the Programme Support Service in 1998-1999. Estimated 2000-2001 regular budget requirements for executive direction and management decrease by $458,400 from $1,852,700 to $1,394,300. This is the net result of an increase in post requirements of one General Service post and the proposed redeployment of two P-5 level Professional posts into the programme of work;

(b) As explained above, effective 1 January 2000, the Executive Director proposes to eliminate the regional representation component of the biennial support budget and to transfer these activities to the Division of Regional Coordination and Representation in the programme of work. This results in an overall decrease in biennial support budget requirements of $13,352,500; this includes 23 Professional posts and 36 General Service posts. Requirements under the MASC component of the biennial support budget decrease by $11,834,000, including 20 Professional posts and 32 General Service posts. The regular budget resources transferred into the programme of work total an estimated $1,518,500 and include three Professional posts and four General Service posts;

(c) The "administrative support at OAHQ" column in the proposed 2000-2001 biennial support budget reflects the 1998-1999 abolition of the Programme Support Service. In this regard it reflects the redeployment of programmatic functions to executive direction and management and the redeployment of administrative functions to the Budget and Funds Management Service (BFMS) of the United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON). The resources that remain under this heading pertain to the provision of administrative support to trust funds, including convention secretariats, at offices away from headquarters. The $6,701,400 budgeted for 2000-2001 comes entirely from the trust fund support component of the biennial support budget and includes 12 Professional posts and 20 General Service posts. This $6,701,400 does not assume any growth in requirements although it does include a recosting element of $579,200. Estimated MASC resources formerly allocated to the Programme Support Service, totalling $3,850,500, including eight Professional posts and 16 General Service posts, are merged with the $5,883,700 required by UNON in 2000-2001 and are shown as a decrease in requirements under the "administrative support at OAHQ" columns of tables 7 and 8 in Annex II. Similarly, trust fund support resources totalling $3,706,100, including nine Professional posts and 11 General Service posts, are merged with the $6,512,300 required by UNON in 2000-2001 and are shown as a decrease in requirements under these columns in Tables 7 and 8 of Annex II;

(d) Governing Council document UNEP/GC.20/INF/8 presents the complete and detailed proposed programme budget of the United Nations Office at Nairobi for 2000-2001. The overall proposed 2000-2001 appropriation for UNON under the biennial support budget is $12,396,000 of which the MASC contribution is $5,883,700 and the trust fund support contribution is $6,512,300. In accordance with standard United Nations practice governing payments to common administrative services, these resources are allotted to UNON under general temporary assistance and form part of the detailed UNON budget shown in document UNEP/GC.20/INF/8. Additionally, posts transferred to UNON are no longer reflected in the UNEP staffing table (see Table 8 of Annex II) and are integrated with the UNON staffing table also shown in the above-mentioned document. As shown in subparagraph (c) above, $3,850,500 of

MASC financed services are proposed to be transferred from the Programme Support Service into UNON. Despite the transfer of these services, total UNON MASC requirements will only increase by $2,324,200 (see table 7 of annex II), of which $361,500 is the increase due to recosting and $1,962,700 is actual growth. Resulting MASC savings of $1,887,800 represent an additional "environment dividend" predicated on the assumption that the regular budget contribution to UNON in 2000-2001 will increase substantially (see UNEP/GC.20/INF/8). Total UNON 2000-2001 trust fund support requirements increase by $3,012,300, from $3,500,000 to $6,512,300, of which $462,200 is the result of recosting and $2,550,100 is actual growth. As with the savings realized for MASC, $1,156,000 will be saved following the transfer of approximately $3,706,100 worth of trust fund support functions into UNON since UNON's recosted requirements under this item only increase by $2,550,100. This is the result of a $700,000 decrease in non-recurrent expenditures and economies in the Budget and Funds Management Service of UNON.

71. The overall biennial support budget vacancy rate assumed for 2000-2001 is 5 per cent for Professional posts and 1 per cent for General Service posts. This matches the actual vacancy rate for the first year of the 1998-1999 biennium. A 3 per cent inflation rate per annum is assumed for Professional posts and 15 per cent for General Service posts, while 5 per cent per annum inflation for non staff costs is assumed. A 60 to 1 exchange rate for the Kenyan shilling to the United States dollar is assumed.

72. In view of the economy measures built into the 2000-2001 biennial support budget, the Executive Director believes that there is little scope for further savings in the near future. Special attention will be given instead to improving the quality of the services provided by UNON to both UNEP and UNCHS (Habitat).

PART THREE. PROGRAMME OF WORK

INTRODUCTION

By its decision SS.V/1, paragraph 11, of 22 May 1998, the Governing Council requested the Executive Director " to re-examine the 1998-1999 programme approved by the Governing Council at its nineteenth session in the light of the core elements of the focused mandate of the Nairobi Declaration, and to report thereon to the Governing Council at its twentieth session" . In addition, by paragraph 3 of its decision SS.V/2 of the same date, the Council requested the Executive Director " to re-examine the 1998-1999 programme of work approved by the Governing Council at its nineteenth session in the light of the core elements of the focused mandate of the Nairobi Declaration, and the proposed areas of concentration, with due regard to the needs of environmental education, within the existing programme of work; and to develop further his new proposals in this regard in the context of the programme of work for the biennium 2000-2001, and to make recommendations thereon to the Governing Council at its twentieth session" .

In response, the UNEP secretariat has undertaken a re-examination of the 1998-1999 Programme, so as to ensure that it conforms to the priorities of the Nairobi Declaration and the Executive Director's proposed areas of concentration. Moreover, the 1998-1999 Programme has been re-aligned to the new functional structure for the organization, proposed by the Executive Director during the fifth special session of the Governing Council, in May 1998, and effective as of 1 January 1999.

Section II below provides an overview of the refocused 1998-1999 activities. For an extensive overview of the delivery and achievements of the 1998 programme, the 1998 Annual Report of the Executive Director may be consulted. Detailed information on the implementation of sectoral aspects of the Programme, such as Freshwater, Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, Biosafety, Land Degradation, as well as UNEP's contribution to the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development on Oceans Management, Small Island Developing States, Sustainable Tourism, is to be found in the documentation available on the relevant GC.19 decisions, as well as in document UNEP/GC.20/2 (Policy Statement of the Executive Director).

Section III below contains the Programme of Work for 2000-2001. For each subprogramme, resource requirements are indicated per subprogramme element in the text, and in detailed summary form below.

2000-2001 Proposed Programme - Estimated Resources by All Sources of Funding

All Subprogrammes

(US$)

Sub-Programme	Regular Budget	Trust Funds	Trust Fund Support	Counterpart Contributions	Environment Fund	Total
1. Environmental Assessment and Early Warning	1,429,900	3,351,200	0	2,137,532	24,000,000	30,918,632
2. Policy Development and Law	1,280,200	2,917,889	0	2,123,832	13,000,000	19,321,921
3. Policy Implementation	530,900	4,661,689	191,400	1,587,845	7,000,000	13,971,834
4. Technology, Industry and Economics	0	30,455,333	1,509,901	7,910,837	23,000,000	62,876,071
5. Regional Cooperation and Representation	1,471,300	1,570,400	0	1,520,408	20,500,000	25,064,108
6. Environmental Conventions	573,100	2,529,349	0	454,060	6,775,000	10,331,509
7. Communications and Public Information	823,600	711,900	0	395,877	5,725,000	7,656,377
Total	6,109,000	46,197,760	1,701,301	16,130,391	100,000,000	170,140,452
II. Programme Budget						
1. Established Posts	5,765,900	16,134,446	1,701,301	4,421,746	55,680,274	83,705,667
2. Non-post items	343,100	30,063,314	0	11,708,645	44,319,726	86,434,785
Total	6,109,000	46,197,760	1,701,301	16,130,391	100,000,000	170,140,452
III. Established Posts						
Professional Posts						
1. D-2	3	0	0	0	3	6
2. D-1	1	3	0	0	21	25
3. P-5	5	9	0	1	33	48
4. P-3/4	8	17	2	13	91	131
5. P-1/2	1	23	1	2	11	38
Total Professional Posts	18	52	3	16	159	248
General Service Posts						
1. G-1 to 7	12	25	5	3	165	210
Total Posts	30	77	8	19	324	458

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Subprogramme: 1 - **ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND EARLY WARNING**

(US$)

Element	Regular Budget	Trust Funds	Trust Fund Support	Counterpart Contributions	Environment Fund	Total
1. Environmental Assessment & Reporting	1,394,700				10,700,000	12,094,700
2. Systems and Networks for Data/Information Generation, Analysis, Observing and Early Warning	35,200				8,656,000	8,891,200
3. Environmental Science and Research	0				320,000	320,000
3. Access to Environmental Information & Public participation in Decision-making	0				4,124,000	4,124,000
Total	1,429,900	3,351,200	0	2,137,532	24,000,000	30,918,632
II. Programme Budget						
1. Established Posts	1,394,700	396,235	0	0	7,914,397	9,705,332
2. Non-post items	35,200	2,954,965	0	2,137,532	16,085,603	21,213,300
Total	1,429,900	3,351,200	0	2,137,532	24,000,000	30,918,632
III. Established Posts						
Professional Posts						
1. D-2	1	0	0	0	0	1
2. D-1	1 *	0	0	0	1	2
3. P-5	2	0	0	0	7	9
4. P-3/4	0	0	0	0	18	18
5. P-1/2	0	2	0	0	2	4
Total Professional Posts	4	2	0	0	28	34
General Service Posts						
1. G-1 to 7	2 *	1	0	0	22	25
	6	3	0	0	50	59

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Subprogramme: 2 - **POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND LAW**
(US$)

Subprogramme Element	Regular Budget	Trust Funds	Trust Fund Support	Counterpart Contributions	Environment Fund	Total
1. Policy Analysis, Review & Development	490,500				2,708,000	3,198,500
2. Legal, Economic & Other Instruments					7,727,311	7,727,311
3. Policy Coordination & Inter-Agency Affairs	789,700				1,888,689	2,678,389
4. Resource Mobilization					676,000	676,000[a]
Total	1,280,200	2,917,889	0	2,123,832	13,000,000	19,321,921
II. Programme Budget						
1. Established Posts	1,187,300	1,395,527	0	0	7,190,714	9,773,541
2. Non-post items	92,900	1,522,362	0	2,123,832	5,809,286	9,548,380
Total	1,280,200	2,917,889	0	2,123,832	13,000,000	19,321,921
III. Established Posts						
Professional Posts						
1. D-2	1	0	0	0	0	1
2. D-1	0	1	0	0	4	5
3. P-5	1	1	0	0	5	7
4. P-3/4	2	1	0	0	15	18
5. P-1/2	0	2	0	0	1	3
Total Professional Posts	4	5	0	0	25	34
General Service Posts						
1. G-1 to 7	2	4	0	0	21	27
Total Posts	6	9	0	0	46	61

Subprogramme: 3 - POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

(US$)

Subprogramme Element	Regular Budget	Trust Funds	Trust Fund Support	Counterpart Contributions	Environment Fund	Total
1. Technical Cooperation	530,900				5,490,000	6,020,900
2. Coordination of Emergency Response					1,510,000	1,510,000
Total	530,900	4,661,689	191,400	1,587,845	7,000,000	13,971,834
II. Programme Budget						
1. Established Posts	499,300	1,637,057	191,400	702,485	5,475,871	8,506,113
2. Non-post items	31,600	3,024,632	0	885,360	1,524,129	5,465,721
Total	530,900	4,661,689	191,400	1,587,845	7,000,000	13,971,834
III. Established Posts						
Professional Posts						
1. D-2	0	0	0	0	1	1
2. D-1	0	1	0	0	2	3
3. P-5	0	2	0	1	2	5
4. P-3/4	2	1	0	1	11	15
5. P-1/2	0	3	0	1	0	4
Total Professional Posts	2	7	0	3	16	28
General Service Posts						
1. G-1 to 7	1	0	1	0	16	18
Total Posts	3	7	1	3	32	46

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Subprogramme: 4 - TECHNOLOGY, INDUSTRY AND ECONOMICS

(US$)

Subprogramme Element	Regular Budget	Trust Funds	Trust Fund Support	Counterpart Contributions	Environment Fund	Total
1. Environmental Technologies & Technology Co-operation					1,370,000	1,370,000
2. Production and Consumption					6,040,000	6,040,000
3. Chemicals					8,200,000	8,200,000
4. Energy and OzonAction					1,900,000	1,900,000
5. Economics and Trade					3,347,000	3,347,000
6. Division Office and Regional Officers					2,143,000	2,143,000
Total	0	30,455,333	1,509,901	7,910,837	23,000,000	62,876,071
II. Programme Budget						
1. Established Posts	0	11,648,280	1,509,901	2,735,636	15,238,744	31,132,561
2. Non-post items	0	18,807,053	0	5,175,201	7,761,256	31,743,510
Total	0	30,455,333	1,509,901	7,910,837	23,000,000	62,876,071
III. Established Posts						
Professional Posts						
1. D-2	0	0	0	0	1	1
2. D-1	0	1	0	0	5	6
3. P-5	0	6	0	0	6	12
4. P-3/4	0	15	2	8	16	41
5. P-1/2	0	10	1	1	5	17
Total Professional Posts	0	32	3	9	33	77
General Service Posts						
1. G-1 to 7	0	20	4	3	30	57
Total Posts	0	52	7	12	63	134

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Subprogramme: 5 - REGIONAL COOPERATION AND REPRESENTATION
(US$)

Subprogramme Element	Regular Budget	Trust Funds	Trust Fund Support	Counterpart Contributions	Environment Fund	Total
1. Regional Policy, Planning & Servicing based at HQs	129,000				2,730,000	2,859,000
2. Regional Offices					17,770,000	17,770,000
Africa					3,160,000	3,160,000
Asia & the Pacific					3,370,000	3,370,000
Europe	1,000,657				3,900,000	4,900,657
Latin America & the Caribbean					3,680,000	3,680,000
North America	341,643				1,080,000	1,421,643
West Asia					2,580,000	2,580,000
Total	1,471,300	1,570,400	0	1,520,408	20,500,000	25,062,108
II. Programme Budget						
1. Established Posts	1,344,300	756,327	0	983,625	12,998,244	16,082,496
2. Non-post items	127,000	814,073	0	536,783	7,501,756	8,979,612
Total	1,471,300	1,570,400	0	1,520,408	20,500,000	25,062,108
III. Established Posts						
Professional Posts						
1. D-2	0	0	0	0	1	1
2. D-1	0	0	0	0	5	5
3. P-5	2	0	0	0	10	12
4. P-3/4	1	0	0	4	16	21
5. P-1/2	0	4	0	0	2	6
Total Professional Posts	3	4	0	4	34	45
General Service Posts						
1. G-1 to 7	2	0	0	0	45	47
Total Posts	5	4	0	4	79	92

Subprogramme: 6 - **ENVIRONMENTAL CONVENTIONS**

(US$)

Subprogramme Element	Regular Budget	Trust Funds	Trust Fund Support	Counterpart Contributions	Environment Fund	Total
1. Policy and Programme Linkages	573,100				1,350,000	1,923,100
2. Internal Coordination for development of New Conventions/Agreements					100,000	100,000
3. Coordination of provision of UNEP Programmatic support					5,325,000	5,325,000
Total	573,100	2,529,349	0	454,060	6,775,000	10,331,509
II. Programme Budget						
1. Established Posts	573,100	150,510	0	0	3,928,804	4,652,414
2. Non-post items	0	2,378,839	0	454,060	2,846,196	5,679,095
Total	573,100	2,529,349	0	454,060	6,775,000	10,331,509
III. Established Posts						
Professional Posts						
1. D-2	1	0	0	0	0	1
2. D-1	0	0	0	0	3	3
3. P-5	0	0	0	0	2	2
4. P-3/4	1	0	0	0	8	9
5. P-1/2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total Professional Posts	2	1	0	0	13	16
General Service Posts						
1. G-1 to 7	1	0	0	0	13	14
Posts	3	1	0	0	26	30

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Subprogramme: 7 - COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

(US$)

Subprogramme Element	Regular Budget	Trust Funds	Trust Fund Support	Counterpart Contributions	Environment Fund	Total
1. Spokesman's functions					480,000	480,000
2. Media Services	194,900				1,820,000	2,014,900
3. Public Affairs	92,100				1,035,000	1,127,100
4. Publications and writing/editorial services	193,200				1,700,000	1,893,200
5. Public query response & library services	343,400				690,000	1,033,400
Total	823,600	711,900	0	395,877	5,725,000	7,656,377
II. Programme Budget						
1. Established Posts	769,200	150,510	0	0	2,933,500	3,853,210
2. Non-post items	54,400	561,390	0	395,877	2,791,500	3,803,167
Total	823,600	711,900	0	395,877	5,725,000	7,656,377
III. Established Posts						
Professional Posts						
1. D-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. D-1	0	0	0	0	1	1
3. P-5	0	0	0	0	1	1
4. P-3/4	2	0	0	0	7	9
5. P-1/2	1	1	0	0	1	3
Total Professional Posts	3	1	0	0	10	14
General Service Posts						
1. G-1 to 7	4	0	0	0	18	22
Total Posts	7	1	0	0	28	36

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II. RE-EXAMINATION OF THE 1998-1999 PROGRAMME

Division 1: Environmental Assessment and Early Warning

In response to the Nairobi Declaration, and the priority placed by the Executive Director on environmental information, assessment and early warning as an area of concentration, the major thrusts of the work of the Division for 1998-1999 are:

- Further development of the Global Environment Outlook (GEO) reporting process to analyse the state of the global environment and assess global and regional environmental trends to guide international policy setting and resource allocation; production of GEO-2 Report;

- Strengthened collaboration and coordination with the best scientific and technical capabilities available through the UN system-wide Earthwatch, the GEO collaborating centres, GRID, INFOTERRA, the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE), the Integrated Global Observing Strategy with the space agencies, and the Global Observing Systems (GCOS, GOOS, GTOS), among others, to reinforce the link between the scientific community and policy makers;

- Increased use of the technical capabilities for environmental information compilation, access and dissemination through UNEPnet and the global Internet, INFOTERRA and the GRID centres, to support greater awareness, early warning and preparedness for emerging issues, environmental threats and emergency response, such as in the case of the extensive forest fires in 1997-1998;

- Catalysing international cooperation and providing policy and advisory services for institution-building in environmental information management through the regional ENRIN programmes, the global INFOTERRA network, and UNEPnet;

- Facilitating greater access by the public to environmental information through the provision of a national environmental information service operating through 178 government-designated INFOTERRA national focal points;

- Consolidation of improved telecommunications and outreach with UNEPnet/Mercure (subject to funding constraints).

The tools and activities to implement the above thrusts include:

- A review of UNEP's assessment and observing strategy to focus on developing a fully effective system of environmental information, assessment and early warning;

- The development of indicators as a tool for providing policy guidance and early warning information;

- A review of international scientific advisory processes as a basis for enhanced coordination of environmental information and assessment in support of environmental conventions;

- The development of strategic cooperative networks to serve as conduits for effective data and information flow for regional and global assessments, as well as effective mechanisms for consultation on policy formulation and planning.

Division 2: Policy Development and Law

The work of this Division has been structured to strengthen UNEP's ability to:

- Set the global environmental agenda and improve the link between the scientific community and policy makers by basing policy development on emerging environmental challenges identified by Subprogramme 1;

- Enhance policy review and analysis functions, promote policy dialogue with major stakeholders and articulate UNEP policy positions on a range of critical environmental and sustainable development issues;

- Ensure the coordination of environmental policy development through use of the Environmental Management Group as well as other communication mechanisms or fora for involving relevant regional bodies (e.g. the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment: Special Consultation on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol and related multilateral agreements in October 1998) and other major groups;

- Further develop environmental law aiming at sustainable development, including legal instruments at the global, regional and national levels (e.g. work continues under Montevideo II Programme and plans are made to prepare the Montevideo III Programme);

- Better integrate work related to legal, economic, financial and other policy instruments (e.g. researching legal implications of economic instruments);

- Provide a coherent and consistent basis for policy implementation activities (e.g. developing and contributing to policy guidance materials to further national implementation of environmental conventions)

- Leverage extra-budgetary resources for various UNEP subprogrammes.

Division 3: Policy Implementation

The work of this Division has been structured to strengthen UNEP's ability to:

- Promote the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development;

- Provide advisory services, develop pilot projects, support education and training programmes and otherwise assist Governments with institutional capacity-building activities formerly handled by UNEP's sectoral programmes (e.g. Regional Seas, the Global Plan of Action to Protect the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA), Human Health and Well-being, Biodiversity, Land, Atmosphere, and support policy implementation activities undertaken by other subprogrammes).

- Stimulate collaboration in responding to environmental emergencies and taking other action (e.g. UNEP Task Manager role for forest fires and ongoing UNEP/OCHA link);

Division 4: Technology, Industry and Economics

The work of this Division has been structured to strengthen UNEP's ability to:

- Maintain and reinforce the knowledge base on Environmentally Sound Technologies (EST) for industrial and urban management, and freshwater; facilitate access to high-quality information on ESTs; and strengthen and improve capacity to adopt and use ESTs;

- Promote the development of cleaner and safer production and consumption patterns (preventive approach) in industry sectors and government, through technical reports and information systems, environmental management tools, codes of conduct and other voluntary measures, awareness raising and training, and monitoring and assessing, as well as development of regulatory policies and improved financing mechanisms;

- Catalyse global action for environmentally sound management of chemicals; help build national capacities for the sound management of chemicals; communicate and promote chemical safety; and promote the state of the art in chemical safety knowledge and information;

- Mitigate atmospheric impacts through promotion of integrated management practices for the production, transport and use of energy; adaptation and mitigation policies, strategies, and technologies; and awareness raising and information exchange on energy efficient technologies and practices;

- In close collaboration with the Division of Policy Development and Law, promote design and application of assessment tools and economic instruments; analyse linkages between environment and trade policies; and promote the integration of environmental considerations in financial institutions;

- Further elaborate guidelines for the assessment and evaluation of environmentally sound technologies;

Work with industry and business to build consensus on key environmental issues.

Concrete actions in 1999 will include:

- Promotion of the sustainable management of urban wastewater and storm water; and development of Environmental Management System (EMS) for cities;

- Continue to develop and promote cleaner and safer production approaches including implementation of the International Declaration on Cleaner Production;

- Further develop and promote the use of environmental management systems and tools in industry and governments, and encourage their application by industrial estates, as well as by important industry sectors such as, mining, oil and gas;

- Development of a Training Packet for Managers of World Heritage Sites in Asia and the Pacific (in conjunction with UNESCO); further work on tourism in natural parks and protected areas (with World Tourism organization and IUCN);

- Development of sustainable consumption programme (voluntary codes for advertising and marketing sectors); further development of information systems (mineral resources forum; offshore oil and gas);

- Operating the joint interim secretariat on the Rotterdam (PC) convention (jointly with FAO); convening negotiations of an international legally binding instrument on POPs;

- Producing publications, information systems, training and workshops to promote reduction, elimination of POPs releases and other aspects of the environmentally sound management of chemicals;

- Developing tools and guidelines of promoting energy efficiency; promoting policies that favour renewable energy sources and technologies; provide information on energy efficient and renewable energy technology and management practices;

- Continue to contribute to ODS phase out through activities under the Multilateral Ozone Fund, including expanded work on phase-out of methyl bromide;

- Integration of environmental considerations into macro-economic policy, including trade; development of assessment tools and economic instruments and promoting on-going dialogue with WTO including work on the precautionary principle;

- Organize consultative meetings and produce Industry and Environment Review publication to broaden awareness in business and industry of environmental issues.

Division 5: Regional Cooperation and Representation

UNEP has six Regional Offices with the overall responsibility to influence environmental policy setting and implementation in the regions in line with UNEP's global mandate, as approved by the Governing Council, taking into account specific regional needs and priorities.

The primary role of the Regional Offices is to represent UNEP and help to present and enlist support for UNEP global policies in each region. At the same time, the Offices bring regional perspectives to the development of UNEP policy and programmes and keep Headquarters informed of important developments in the regions.

The Regional Offices assist in the implementation of UNEP global programmes in the regions, fully utilizing the advantages related to their capacity, location and partnerships.

In response to Governing Council decisions 19/1 (Nairobi Declaration) and 19/31 of 7 February 1997, and SS.V/1 section II of 22 May 1998, UNEP has started the process of revitalization of the Regional Offices by providing them with appropriate functional and administrative capabilities to enable decentralized implementation of regional environment programmes and priorities as developed by regional and sub-regional ministerial meetings.

In the process of UNEP's reorganization, efforts to achieve a better coordination between the headquarters and the regional arms and to refocus the programme of work in the regions have been undertaken. In addition, to respond to the need for better coordination and greater harmony between the Headquarters and the regional arms, a small coordination office has been established in Nairobi.

This office will be responsible for promoting regional policy integration, coordinating programme planning and providing services to the regional offices as appropriate. The key objectives are: firstly, to ensure regional perspectives and priorities are adequately reflected in UNEP's global programmes; secondly, help shape major regional environmental policy fora to better reflect UNEP environmental priorities; thirdly, to provide a "one-stop shop" for regions to access Headquarters' knowledge base and for Headquarters to access the regional knowledge base for policy relevant advice and information regarding major regional issues, and; finally, to ensure that the Regional Offices are managed, oriented and equipped to meet the priorities expressed in the work programme.

Division 6: Environmental Conventions

This division's work will help overcome the fragmented way in which legally binding and voluntary global and regional agreements and relevant programmes and processes are operated and applied at the national, regional, and international levels through the promotion of the development of coherent linkages and synergies among conventions and international processes.

In 1999, this division will therefore:

- Ensure UNEP's efficient and effective participation and activities at the meetings of conventions and related international agreements (conferences of parties, bureaux and subsidiary bodies);

- Coordinate the provision of UNEP programmatic support to the implementation of the work programmes of conventions and related international agreements and processes;

- Organize collaborative meetings among conventions and related international processes at the policy, scientific and programmatic levels;

- Reinforce the implementation of the work programmes of conventions and related international processes by promoting support from UN and other international organizations, NGOs and civil society;

- Take initiatives to harmonise reporting and information of related conventions;

- Support the work of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;

- Report to the Governing Council on the status of implementation of collaborative activities with proposals for future joint actions in areas of common interest.

Communications and Public Information Branch

The Nairobi Declaration reconfirmed the urgent need to promote greater awareness and facilitate effective cooperation among all sectors of society as well as those actors involved in the implementation of the international environmental agenda. UNEP's public information activities in 1999 will reflect the areas of concentration as agreed by GC.SS/V, and will effectively utilize new information technologies such as the Internet. Due regard will be given to the importance of publications, particularly those targeted to the needs of developing countries.

The creation of a Spokesperson's Office will help ensure that UNEP's position on issues of concern is accurately reflected in the world's media.

The Communications and Public Information Branch will intensify its collaboration with its network of UNEP's National Committees and the Information Unit for Conventions (IUC). It will also coordinate public information activities in the regions; and enhance and strengthen collaboration with DPI, UN agencies, particularly Habitat, UN Information Centres (UNICs), and other UN bodies through the mechanism of the Joint Information Committee (JUNIC).

III. PROGRAMME OF WORK 2000-2001

Subprogramme 1

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND EARLY WARNING

Overview:

The overall goal of the Subprogramme is to keep under review the state of the global environment, identify and provide early warning of emerging issues and help set priorities for international, regional and national environmental action. In collaboration with appropriate UN and external partners, the Subprogramme will alert the world to emerging problems by initiating periodic assessments of priority environmental issues; strengthen linkages to global and national environmental observing programmes, and help to provide authoritative information for policy formulation and implementation. It will stimulate governments and the international community to take action on environmental issues by:

- promoting availability of and enhancing access to relevant scientific information needed by decision makers to better protect and enhance the environment;

- assessing environmental conditions and threats in order to alert policy makers and facilitate the development of alternative impact reduction strategies;

- devising strategies and contributing to early warning and to better cope with emerging or recently recognised environmental threats; and

- identifying emerging issues.

Mandate:

General Assembly Resolutions 2997 (XXVII) (1972), 44/224 (1989), 44/226 (1989), 46/217 (1991); UNEP Governing Council Decisions GC.16/37, 19/1 and SS.V/2; Agenda 21: Ch.40

UN System-wide Linkages:

Within UNEP, the Subprogramme is integral to the policy cycle of the organization and will therefore be implemented in harmony with the Policy Development and Policy Implementation Subprogrammes. Assessments will, in part, be developed through UNEP's regional presence, and help provide

support to international environmental conventions administered by UNEP. Within the UN system, the Subprogramme will strengthen inter-agency linkages and collaboration in integrated global assessments, identification of emerging issues, observing and early warning.

Resource Requirement (US$):

This subprogramme consists of the following subprogramme elements and the total resource requirement from the Environment Fund Programme and the expected external resources for performing the proposed Programme of Work are as follows:

Subprogramme Element		Environment Fund Programme
1.1	Environmental Assessment and Reporting	10,700,000
1.2	Systems and Networks for Data/information Generation, Analysis, Observing and Early Warning	8,856,000
1.3	Environmental Science and Research	320,000
1.4	Access to Environmental Information and Public participation in Decision-making	4,124,000
	Subprogramme Total	**24,000,000**

Expected contributions from Regular Budget: 1,429,900

Expected external funding based on previous biennia:

Trust Funds:	3,351,200
Counterpart Contributions:	2,137,532

Programme element 1.1: Environmental Assessment and Reporting

Issues to address:

The need to keep under review the state of the world's environment, provide early warning of environmental threats, improve access to and integration of multidisciplinary information, and enhance capabilities to use, at regional and global levels, the information for decision making purposes, action planning and policy setting.

Objective: 1.	Facilitate and cooperate in scientifically-sound, policy-relevant environmental assessments to support policy setting, decision-making and action-planning at global, regional and national levels. Strategy & external partners: Strategic actions include: • Integrated global assessment and reporting • An international cooperative assessment network, framework and process • Sectoral/issue oriented assessment and reporting • Sub-regional and regional assessment and reporting • Harmonizing International Assessments External partners include: UN agencies, Regional and sub-regional Inter-Governmental Organizations; Global change research, information and space programmes (including NOAA, NASA, GCRP, ESA, CEOS); Regional Development Banks; GEO Collaborating Centres; CGIAR; IGBP; Non-Governmental Organizations at global and regional levels (IUCN, WWF, WCMC, Asian Freshwater Institute, etc.); ICSU (Global Observing Systems); SCOPE (indicators, emerging issues); WRI; Earth Council; National Governments; assessment and monitoring agencies; environmental institutions.

		Assumptions: Political stability, adequate institutional framework and policy level commitment from external partners at global, regional and national levels, and external funding is secured.
Result:	1.1	Improved policy making and development of effective global, regional and national agendas to respond to current and emerging environmental challenges through the availability of Integrated Global Assessments and Reports which analyse the state of the global environment, identify global and regional environmental trends and provide early warning information on environmental threats. Performance indicator: 2 Integrated Global Assessments produced by end 2001. Governing Council 21 requests continuation of the GEO assessment process and report production.
Outputs:	1.1.1	Third issue of the Global Environment Outlook (GEO) Report, accompanying technical background documents, and other by-products of the GEO assessment process.
	1.1.2	Millennium World Resources Report in collaboration with WRI, UNDP, and the World Bank.
Result:	1.2	Enhanced coordination of international assessments, reports and early warning through an international cooperative assessment network, framework and process involving the scientific community, sectoral experts and institutions, policy makers and other groups. Performance indicator: At least 20 Collaborating Centres participating in, and contributing to the global assessment process during the 2000-2001 biennium. At least 2 meetings of GEO Working Groups held during 2000-2001 biennium.
Outputs:	1.2.1	Divisional management and programme support.

	1.2.2	A global network of assessment collaborating centres which contribute to an internationally harmonized environmental assessment process.
	1.2.3	GEO Working Groups on data, scenarios, modeling and policy.
Result:	1.3	Improved policy making and development of effective global, regional and national agendas to respond to current and emerging environmental challenges through the availability of sectoral/issue oriented and sub-regional/regional assessments and reports which analyse the state of an environmental sector/issue, identify global and regional environmental trends and provide early warning information on environmental threats. Performance indicator: At least 5 sectoral/issue oriented assessments and reports produced by end of 2001. At least 3 sub-regional/regional assessments and reports produced by end of 2001.
Outputs:	1.3.1	Liaison with external assessments - e.g. The Global sectoral and cross-cutting assessment coordination.
	1.3.2	Global Programme of Action regarding the Global Assessment of Land Based Sources of Pollution, including regional assessments.
	1.3.3	Freshwater assessment activities: • Support to the Special Initiative for Africa: Assessment of the Impacts of Economic, Environmental and Equity Policies on the Water sector, including use and access, in collaboration with the appropriate subprogrammes (Economics and Policy Implementation). • Strategic assessments of watershed and freshwater resources management in key river basins (integrating biodiversity considerations). GEMS Freshwater Quality Assessment.

1.3.4 Atmosphere assessment activities :

- IPCC assessments and meetings;
- Task Manager for Chapter 9 of Agenda 21 (with Conventions Division);
- Transboundary air pollution;
- The impacts of ENSO (El Niño and La Niña) (with Biodiversity and Early Warning).

1.3.5 Marine environment assessment activities:

- Global and regional assessments of State of the Marine Environment,
- Global and regional assessments of marine mammals including identification of endangered/threatened marine mammal species.
- Rapid assessment methodology for coral reefs, International Coral Reef Initiative.

1.3.6 Land assessment activities:

- Improved, policy-relevant assessments of the causes and status of desertification, including both bio-physical aspects and socio-economic factors, and investigation of the contributory factors in land degradation in other ecosystems.
- Task Manager on Desertification for CSD including reporting and support to the CST of the CCD in its technical work on land degradation (in collaboration with Division of Environmental Conventions).
- Production and dissemination of information on desertification including the Desertification Control Bulletin, books, etc.

	1.3.7	Biodiversity assessment activities : • Diagnostic study of the impacts of El Niño on biodiversity: an Ecosystem Approach with a focus on selected regions (with Atmosphere activities); • Assessment of the needs of farmers and national programmes for the restoration of plant genetic diversity in agro-ecosystems in Africa; • Consequences for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity of the development of new technologies for the control of plant gene expression. • Assessment of biodiversity in Europe
	1.3.8	Support to regional assessments: • Antarctica, • Palestine and other Arab territories, • SOE reporting in the Asia-Pacific region.
Result:	1.4	Enhanced UN System-wide Earthwatch Co-ordination resulting in the Harmonization of International Assessments. <u>Performance indicator</u>: At least 2 reports on the implementation of the UN-System-wide Earthwatch. Task Manager's report on Information for Decision-making is presented to CSD
Outputs:	1.4.1	UN system-wide Earthwatch coordination and Task Manager (including Integrated Global Observing Strategy and linkages; focal point for ICSU and SCOPE collaboration; report on the state of global environmental observing; information support for oceans assessments, global sectoral and cross-cutting assessment coordination, GESAMP and GPA/LBA).

1.4.2	Task Managers report for CSD on Information for Decision-making
1.4.3	Review and analysis of international scientific advisory processes.
1.4.4	Further development of the Integrated Global Observing Strategy and Partnership.
1.4.5	Report on the state of global observing (in cooperation with the Observing Subprogramme Element).
1.4.6	Early warnings on emerging issues (in cooperation with SCOPE and the Early Warning Subprogramme Element)

Programme element 1.2: Systems and Networks for Data/information Generation, Analysis, Observing and Early Warning

Issues to address:

Data systems, change detection, analysis and networking (GRID):

Agenda 21 stressed the need to improve access to environmental data and information world-wide. UNEP must ensure that the world community has unfettered and coordinated access to its information resources, as well as to environmental information in general. UNEP should maintain its leading role in enhancing access to unique sources of data and information, and in taking action to help reduce data and information gaps. In order to provide for a sound scientific basis for environmental assessments, decision making, there needs to be improved coordination in the provision of information products and services through integration and analysis of data sets from multiple sources. In addition, the mechanisms of information management, delivery and application need to be harmonized.

Observing and Early Warning Systems (GRID):

The collection and analysis of relevant information is a crucial mechanism for providing decision makers with timely and appropriate options for early warning, to address both environmental and complex emergencies and their potential impacts on the environment. A well-organised, comprehensive information infrastructure that harnesses existing expertise and information products is needed to facilitate the identification of emerging and/or unanticipated threats, their environmental implications and the issuance of early warning alerts or bulletins.

Capacity development for assessment data and information management and institutional networking (ENRIN):

In spite of many international efforts, the gap in availability, quality, standardization and accessibility of environmental data in both developed and developing countries continues to increase. Countries with developing and transition economies in particular, continue to need support in developing capacities to deliver meaningful environmental data and information for informed decisions on the sustainable use of natural resources. It remains difficult to obtain support for information and database networking facilities, infrastructures and institutional arrangements to efficiently handle and deliver such data and information to users. National capacities to provide scientific and technical referral systems need constant maintenance to ensure quick access to information and expertise as a basis for action. Existing national and international mechanisms for information processing and exchange, and the provision of related technical assistance, need coordination and strengthening so that

effective and equitable access to information can be secured at the local, provincial, national and international levels in an appropriate form, subject to national sovereignty and intellectual property rights without un-necessary duplication.

Objective: 1.	Data systems, change detection, analysis and networking (GRID):
	Maintain and support the decentralized network of GRID Centres and enhance the linkages between the network and the scientific community and policy makers at regional and global levels in support of environmental assessment and early warning of emerging issues.
	Undertake analyses, integration and visualization of environmental data sets from various sources to generate a range of value-added information packages that will serve as inputs into assessments, state of environment reporting, early warning systems and rapid response to environmental emergencies.
	Facilitate access to and carry out dissemination of environmental data and information to support policy and advisory services in key environmental and sustainable development areas by UNEP and other UN/International agencies, governments, NGO's and other relevant institutions.
	Strategy & external partners:
	Maintain a secretariat which provides services to coordinate institutional data and information networks in support of the global GRID network.
	Compile and link disparate data sets to generate value-added data and information products for use by decision makers, governments, NGOs including on-line interactive products (SoE reports, (meta)-databases, accompanying maps, reports, etc.)
	Catalyse the development of key global, regional and national data sets for sustainable development and policy analysis (including physical and socio-economic, geo-spatial and statistical).

		Disseminate and where appropriate catalyse the application/use of key data sets and information to support environmental assessments and reporting of UNEP, other UN agencies, international organizations, governments, NGOs etc. These strategic actions will be undertaken in close collaboration with the existing external partners including; global change research and space programmes (NOAA, NASA, USGS, GCRP, ESA, CEOS, etc.), University of Geneva, WCMC, UN and International agencies (UNDP, UNHCR, World Bank) Regional Development Banks, bilateral donor agencies (NORAD), EEA, etc, ESRI, EFI, RIVM, BUWAL, regional partners (AIT, MRC, ASEAN, ICIMOD, SACEP, SPREP, ESCAP, etc). Assumptions: Political stability and existing policy level commitment and collaboration from external partners at national and sub-regional levels are maintained Countries actively participate in the overall assessment process at all levels.
Result:	1.1.	An expanded and operational decentralised GRID Network coordinated and directed by an effective UNEP Secretariat and with improved links between the GRID Network and the scientific community and policy makers at the regional and global levels in support of environmental assessment and early warning of emerging issues. Performance indicator: One GRID network comprising 15 custodian data centers maintained during 2000-2001 biennium
Outputs:	1.1.1	Network of GRID custodian data centres maintained; Target: 1 network (15 centres).
	1.1.2	Divisional management and programme support

Result:	1.2	Comprehensive knowledge base comprising additional data sets, value added information packages and a meta-database (electronic data catalogue) to support environmental assessment and early warning. Performance indicator: 23 Global or regional data sets and/or value-added information packages on key subjects relating to environment and sustainable development 4 substantive inputs for environmental assessment activities to support in-house assessments, 6 national and sub-regional SoE reports.
Outputs:	1.2.1	Additional data and information assets including digital data sets, value added information packages, technical reports, " information for decision making" (global databases & maps, on-line SoE reports and other data-related studies)
	1.2.2	Development and dissemination of a framework for trend analysis (including harmonised core data analysis for SoE reporting - Asia-Pacific)
Result:	1.3	Environmental data and information analysed and used to support policy and advisory services in key environmental and sustainable development areas by UNEP, other UN/International agencies, governments, NGOs and other relevant institutions. Performance indicator: Expansion, maintenance and analysis of environmental data sets and information packages. Service accessed by large number of users.

Outputs:	1.3.1	A service of environmental data and information analysis provided and available through the GRID system to support activities in environmental assessment, planning and management • Number of targeted GRID data sets available for trend analysis and assessment • Substantive GRID inputs to UNEP's environmental assessment activities
Objective:	2.	Observing and Early Warning Systems (GRID): To provide up-to-date and relevant information on regional and global emerging issues and potential environmental threats, likely to lead to potential conflicts, critical " hot spots" and emergency situations, as a basis for formulating potential strategic and collaborative responses in a timely manner. Strategy & external partners: Develop and maintain links with relevant partners (OCHA, UNDP/ERD, FAO/GIEWS, Habitat, IDNDR, UNHCR) in order to establish an " early warning" data and information network. Develop early warning strategies and methodologies with support of relevant agencies (see above) and scientific partners (CEOS, ESA, NASA, NOAA, USGS et al.). Collect/update relevant databases and information sources through the above-established and activated networks; analyse relevant data as needed for each major issue. Apply early warning capabilities to facilitate the application of appropriate response options by relevant partner organizations and agencies.

		Assumptions: Existing policy level commitment and collaboration from external partners is maintained.
Result:	2.1	Capability to identify major emerging environmental problems, threats and emergencies, and prepare appropriate strategies and methodologies as well as provision of timely and effective data - and information bases to support early warning processes. Performance indicator: Network of 15 relevant agency and scientific partners expanded and maintained 2 processes and methodologies defined and tested. Integrated knowledge and databases for early warning, emergency preparation and response created &/or updated. Information packages, status reports and publications prepared/circulated.
Outputs:	2.1.1	Network extended and maintained
	2.1.2	Methodologies developed and tested
	2.1.3	Databases/info packages/publications
	2.1.4	Divisional management and programme support
Result:	2.2	Methodology and process development for early-warning of impacts of climate change (ENSO), identification of geographic regions of potential environmental conflicts, operational environmental and technological hazards risk analysis. Performance indicator: 5 reports and consensus building on methodologies

Outputs:	2.2.1	Early warning of impact of ENSO conditions over eastern and southern Africa for disaster preparedness.
	2.2.2	An analysis of gaps in the protections status of biodiversity rich areas
	2.2.3	Database on potential environmental " hot spots" and conflict areas (including land use conflicts)
	2.2.4	Forest fires and flood risk analysis and procedures and methods using satellite and ancillary data Databases of " technological hot spots (nuclear material & hazardous wastes, misuse of agricultural chemicals, dangerous nuclear plants/reactors, etc.).
Result:	2.3	Initial stages of the implementation of the global observing systems (GTOS, GCOS and GOOS) completed Performance indicator: Various components of data collection and access are in place by end of 2001 Results of at least 3 pilot projects are available by end 2001.
Outputs:	2.3.1	Progress reports on the implementation of the global observing systems (GTOS, GCOS and GOOS)
Objective:	3.	Capacity development for assessment data and information management and institutional networking (ENRIN): Develop cooperative agreements on regional strategies to generate, use, and apply environmental and natural resource data and information, and to mobilize regional network data and information resources for assessment and management of environmental issues at national and regional levels. Provide technical assistance to national and international governmental organizations to catalyze data and information management capacity development and production and use of national, sub-regional and regional data sets

		Strategy & external partners: Establish collaborative agreements, design, support and service regionally based environment and natural resource information networking mechanisms to develop mutually supportive geo-referenced, bibliographic and institutional databases and mechanisms to exchange and transfer data related to environmental assessment and management. Evaluate the need for, design, formulate, promote and facilitate capacity development and enhancement in environmental data and information management in appropriate institutions and programmes participating in UNEP's collaborative assessment framework. These strategic actions will draw upon the existing agreements, linkages and collaboration with UNDP, ESCAP, ECA, ECLAC, World Bank, Regional Development Banks, bilateral donor agencies (USAID, DANIDA, NORAD, GTZ, etc.) IUCN, WRI and other international Organizations and programmes. Implementation will be undertaken in close collaboration with sub-regional partners (SADC, IGAD, SACEP, ASEAN, OAS, etc.) Assumptions: Political stability and policy level commitment from external partners at national and sub-regional levels.
Result:	3.1	Effective institutions within UNEP's global cooperative assessment framework that will enable development of regional strategies for capacity development, effective environmental data and information transfer, better assessment of issues of regional and global significance whilst responding to the specific needs of the cooperating partner institutions at the national and sub-regional levels. Performance indicator: Datasets, reports and assessments emerging from institutions within the network Requests for data and information from governments and other institutions.

		Institutions cooperating with UNEP Environment Assessment Programme
Outputs:	3.1.1	Regional strategies for the development and strengthening of environmental data and information management capacities of national partner institutions to support improved national, regional and global assessments and reporting (Asia/Pacific, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe, West Asia).
	3.1.2	Functioning and operational strategic cooperative networks which serve as conduits for effective data and information flow for environmental assessment and reporting (including GEO, etc) in Asia/Pacific, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe, West Asia.
	3.1.3	Sub-regional and national State of Environment (SoE) reports
	3.1.4	Technical support services on networking and environmental data, database management, and information facilities development provided to national and international institutional partners.
	3.1.5	National and regional data and database management needs assessments undertaken (to serve as inputs in the formulation of institutional support programmes and projects).
	3.1.6	Feasibility studies completed
	3.1.7	Regional referral environmental data and database available on the Internet
	3.1.8	Medium to long-term institutional and environmental data management capacity development projects formulated
	3.1.9	Capacity development projects initiated with seed funding
	3.1.10	In-country and/or sub-regional training capacity for environmental data and information management and exchange referral services developed and maintained.

3.1.11	Baseline cross-sectoral environment and natural resource data-sets available in each cooperating institution.
3.1.12	Divisional management and programme support

Programme element 1.3: Environmental Science and Research

Issues to address:

Scientific research is essential to underpin informed decision-making for environmentally sustainable development, The functional linkages between natural systems and policy need to be better understood, and can best be addressed through a coordinated, targeted, international science effort. Local expertise and multidisciplinary teams distilled from regional networks and/or research groups should be sought in dealing with these issues wherever possible.

Objective:	1.	Promote targeted scientific research of key environmental issues to improve policy formulation and decision-making for sustainable development. Strategy & external partners: Strategic actions include: • Promoting targeted scientific and policy research to fill knowledge gaps in critical environmental areas. • Contributing to global, regional and national efforts to identify, develop and use sustainable development indicators. External Partners: CGIAR System (World Bank, FAO & UNDP, CG Centres), WCMC, IUCN, WWF, SCOPE, IGBP, GEO Working Groups, IDRC, RIVM, SEI, GXOS sponsors, space agencies. Assumptions: Political stability, adequate institutional framework, and policy level commitment from external partners at global, regional and national levels, and external funding is secured.
Result:	1.1	Improved foundation of scientific knowledge contributing to awareness and understanding of crucial environmental and policy development linkages by the world community

		Performance indicator:
		At least 3 Scientific reports and critical reviews if funding available.
		Maintenance of connections with known scientific institutions.
Outputs:	1.1.1	Support production of strategic scientific research reports and critical reviews of key and emerging environmental issues relevant to policy development e.g.
		• state-of-the-art report on agrogenetic resources and germplasm in key mountain areas,
		• state-of-the-art report on knowledge and scientific approaches related to agricultural biodiversity;
		• analysis of the interlinkages between land degradation, climate change and biodiversity loss.
	1.1.2	Natural resource relevant data sets generated and distributed (WCMC in collaboration with IUCN, WWF, convention secretariats and other international scientific organizations).
	1.1.3	Divisional management and programme support.
Result:	1.2	Policy-relevant, integrated assessment methodologies and tools developed and being used for national, regional and global assessment and reporting.
		Performance indicator:
		1 Progress Report on indicator work by end 2001
		1 Progress Report on improved methodologies for assessment by end 2001.
Outputs:	1.2.1	An inventory of Environmental Indicators to guide the process of environmental assessment (land, biodiversity, water, etc.)
	1.2.2	Improved methodologies for assessment: improved scientific, technological and methodological basis of land degradation assessment and sustainable land use.

Programme element 1.4: Access to Environmental Information and Public Participation in Environmental Decision-making

Issues to address:

Many Governments tend to lack adequate national capacity for ensuring that interested stakeholders have access to the scientific and technical information needed for participation in environmental policy-making and decision-making. Furthermore, many countries are unable to exploit new technologies such as the Internet/WWW for the dissemination of information of the environment. Public participation at the national level for the purpose of shared environmental guardianship is not formalised in many countries and in reality, interested stakeholders are not consulted on environmental policy-making issues and therefore cannot participate effectively in decision-making processes aimed at sharing responsibility for environmental guardianship. Information flows from UNEP to the national level and vice versa are not structured or coordinated in a formal way with the result that UNEP may not be fully aware of environmental concerns at the national level and conversely, national-level clients are unaware of UNEP's work.

Access to Environmental Information:

Access to information is a basic prerequisite for informed decision-making on environmental issues. Many Governments tend to lack adequate national capacity for ensuring that interested stakeholders have access to the scientific and technical information required for participation in environmental policy-making and decision-making.

Practical measures are needed at the national level to ensure that information is made available and is effectively accessible. The identification of a national point of contact is an important practical arrangement.

Information flows from UNEP to the national level and vice versa are not structured or coordinated in a formal way with the result that UNEP may not be fully aware of environmental concerns at the national level and conversely, national-level clients are unaware of UNEP's work.

There is a need to have a more structured approach to managing these information flows by liaising with a single access point which acts as UNEP's information agent at the national level. The exchange of information among countries, particularly North-South flows, is crucial for sharing experience and knowledge on issues related to sustainable development.

Public participation in environmental decision-making:

Public participation at the national level for the purpose of shared environmental guardianship is not formalised in many countries and, in practice, interested stakeholders are not consulted on environmental policy-making issues and therefore cannot participate effectively in decision-making processes aimed at sharing responsibility for environmental guardianship.

Before public participation can be achieved, the first issue to be addressed is that of access to information by the stakeholders involved in the decision-making process. This issue is dealt with elsewhere in the subprogramme element.

However, it is necessary to build a bridge between information access and public participation so that effective partnerships can be established between Governments and civil society. Effective consultation is impossible without adequate access to information on environmental matters. Many countries do not have the practical mechanisms in place to guarantee meaningful participation by various civil society stakeholders from the state, economic, community based organizations, environmental NGOs, professional, and academic sectors.

Objective: 1.	Access to Environmental Information: To provide advisory services to Governments and undertake capacity-building activities which assist Governments in providing the public with access to wide-ranging and authoritative information on environment issues (INFOTERRA). <u>Strategy & external partners</u>: Strategies: The overall strategy is to encourage governments to establish a formal information service on environmental matters which services both national users and international users (including UNEP). Each national-level environmental information service will be developed and managed to: 1. Provide the public and interested stakeholders with effective access to available environmental information 2. Raise public awareness of environmental issues 3. Channel information to UNEP on emerging environmental issues 4. Disseminate information on behalf of UNEP Encourage governments to implement the service from the operational base of a modern environmental information centre i.e. INFOTERRA national focal point Partners: Governments (INFOTERRA national focal points) and national consultative fora

		Assumptions: Willingness of governments to make environmental information available to stakeholders (including UNEP) and implement effective access mechanisms Commitment of governments towards establishing and supporting INFOTERRA national focal points as one-stop environmental information shops
Result:	1.1	A better informed public at the national level empowered with the scientific and technical information needed for effective participation in environmental decision-making Performance indicator: National-level access points for the provision of environmental information. Sample survey statistics on the demand for environmental information and on the quality and quantity of the information provided.
Outputs:	1.1.1	Operational environmental information centre in 178 countries acting as a one-stop shop to collect and maintain up-to-date environmental information in a variety of media (books, journals, reports leaflets, videos, microfiche, databases), including upgraded centres in 4 CEE/NIS countries that have signed the Aarhus Convention.
	1.1.2	A formal environmental information service operational in 178 countries providing national users with wide-ranging and authoritative information on the environment, including upgraded services in 4 CEE/NIS countries that have signed the Aarhus Convention.
	1.1.3	A national network for the dissemination of environmental information in 8 countries including 4 CEE/NIS countries that have signed the Aarhus Convention.
	1.1.4	A national environmental education and awareness programme strategic plan developed and implemented in 8 countries including 4 CEE/NIS countries that have signed the Aarhus Convention
	1.1.5	A managed set of electronic resources (Web sites, listservers, etc) providing environmental information to users with Internet connectivity developed and implemented in 8 countries including 4 CEE/NIS countries that have signed the Aarhus Convention

Result:	1.2	Effective exchange of environmental information and experience among countries to support decision-making in key environmental and sustainable development areas. Performance indicator: A global network of government-sponsored environmental information centres A global electronic network of environmental information resources
Outputs:	1.2.1	An institutional network of 178 INFOTERRA national focal points cooperating to facilitate the international exchange of environmental information
	1.2.2	An advisory support service provided to Governments in developing and managing a national-level environmental information centre/service
	1.2.3	A capacity building programme to assist developing countries and countries in transition with the provision of a national environmental information service
	1.2.4	A set of reference tools (Thesaurus, International Directory of Sources, Reference Guides, etc) supporting the international exchange of environmental information across linguistic boundaries.
	1.2.5	A managed set of UNEP/INFOTERRA electronic resources (Web sites, listservers, etc) providing environmental information to users with Internet connectivity
	1.2.6	An environmental extranet serving the SADC region
	1.2.7	A lusophone sub-network covering Portugal, Brazil, Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome & Principe
Result:	1.3	More targeted delivery of scientific and technical information from UNEP to Governments and non-governmental organizations. Performance indicator: Increased awareness of UNEP's workprogramme at the national level. Better availability of UNEP's products and services at the national level

Outputs:	1.3.1	A system for the targeted dissemination of information on UNEP's workprogramme
	1.3.2	An operational national level network of environmental information users representing key stakeholders
	1.3.3	Better delivery of substantive information produced by UNEP and other collaborators and partners to the widest possible audience using the mechanisms in 2.1, 3.1 and 3.2 above.
Result:	1.4	Better appreciation by UNEP of national environmental problems and issues, especially emerging problems, through timely delivery of reliable information from national level partners to UNEP. Of particular interest to UNEP is information on: (a) existing and emerging environmental issues. (b) specific areas related to environmental assessment (c) best practices related to environmental policy (d) analyses of national data on environmental quality trends <u>Performance indicator</u>: An information collection system comprised of the GRID and INFOTERRA networks and electronic feedback mechanisms such as UNEPnet operational in all UN member states
Outputs:	1.4.1	A system for channeling strategic information on emerging environmental issues of national importance from Governments and non-governmental organizations to UNEP
	1.4.2	An operational national level network of environmental information providers representing key stakeholders
	1.4.3	Improved access to environmental information using the established information conduits which include the UNEP Web sites and its organic networks

Objective: 2	Public participation in environmental decision-making: To assist Governments in maximising consultation and participation by interested stakeholders in the development of environmental policy <u>Strategy & external partners</u>: Strategies: The overall strategy towards encouraging meaningful public participation in environmental decision-making is based on the principles of: (a) enabling access to environmental information as a prerequisite for facilitating partnership (as outlined in the UNEPnet and INFOTERRA enabling activity objectives) (b) forging and strengthening partnerships between governments (central and local) and other stakeholders representing the state/public sectors, economic sectors, environmental non-governmental organizations, social/community non-governmental organizations, and the professional/academic sector. The approach taken towards partnership building is a bottom-up one: Governments must establish meaningful consultative mechanisms at the national level and invite interested stakeholders to be part of the decision-making process. Specific strategies are: 1. Evaluation of existing national-level consultative mechanisms in selected countries 2. Design and development of a model consultative mechanism which will embody the identification and analysis of issues related to sustainable development and provide an effective means of enabling interested stakeholders to participate in policy-making and decision making. 3. Design and implementation of a pilot project to test the model in a geographically balanced sample of countries External partners: Governments, national-level partnership for a (e.g. French Commission on Sustainable Development), NGOs (e.g. IIED, ELCI, REC, Earth Council), regional

		organizations (EU European Green Forum), UN organs (e.g. UN/ECE, UN/ESA, CSD) Assumptions: Willingness of governments to actively involve stakeholders in environmental decision-making and policy formulation. Cooperation forthcoming from existing consultative mechanisms
Result:	2.1	A consultative model enabling shared responsibility for environmental guardianship through strategic partnership building and increased public participation Performance indicator: A framework model of a workable consultative mechanism
Outputs:	2.1.1	Critical assessment of existing national-level consultative mechanisms (in cooperation with UNEP's Non-Governmental Organization Liaison Office and ELCI)
	2.1.2	Framework structure of a model consultative mechanism including detailed terms of reference defining role and purpose of mechanism
Result:	2.2	Enhanced consultation and meaningful participation of interested stakeholders in the development of environmental policy Performance indicator: Evaluation of the successful application of the consultative model in 4 countries
Outputs:	2.2.1	Agreements negotiated with 4 countries (at least two of whom have signed the Aarhus Convention) identified for testing the establishment of a partnership model
	2.2.2	Partnerships established in the 4 countries with equitable representation from key sectors of civil society
	2.2.3	Participation model implemented through a process of national consultations to reach consensus on policy response relevant to important environmental and sustainable development issues

Result:	2.3	Access to justice for stakeholders in the absence of effective participation in environmental decision-making (joint activity with the Division of Policy Development and Law with ELCI as major partner) Performance indicator: Existence of legal instruments guaranteeing access to justice Cited examples of the application of legal instruments
Outputs:	2.3.1	Benchmark system designed for the evaluation of the public participation model.
	2.3.2	A system, implemented in partnership with leading NGOs, to monitor the effectiveness of existing consultative mechanisms in selected countries
	2.3.3	A system, implemented in partnership with leading NGOs, to evaluate the effectiveness of the model consultative mechanism in selected countries
Objective:	3.	Provide the means to service the production, dissemination and utilization of assessments of the human and natural environments as a tool for policy development and implementation; To provide the global communications base for: • electronic access to environment information by decision-makers • facilitating the strengthening of the capacities in developing countries and NGOs for electronic information management, networking and communications (Recommendation 21 of Task Force) in partnership with donors. Strategy & external partners: Implement support for an assessment knowledge base, based on a core virtual global environment information library, through a charter organization coordinated by UNEP and comprising collaborative partner group formed during the G7 Information Society project on Environment and Natural Resource

		Management. Partnerships include the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites, secretariats of environmental treaty bodies, GEO collaborating centres, national and regional GRID centres, Infoterra national focal points, UN specialized agencies and the elements of the global observing systems; Implement customized UNEPnet information services in participating partner institutions, through collaborative development and maintenance support from the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission Continue reliable and cost-effective operations of Mercure for assessment activities through the current UNEPnet Implementation Center co-funded by UNEP and the Government of Norway. Also to implement service enhancements to Mercure and UNEPnet through collaborative projects with the European Space Agency, members of the Committee on Earth Observing Satellites (CEOS) and donor agencies Assumptions: Continuity of support from the Government of Norway Acceptance by the EC of funding to support the proposed collaboration between UNEP and JRC Continuity of host country agreements with Mercure partner institutions External funds available for expanded networking
Result:		State-of-the-art capability to create, discover, locate, access, and utilization of environmental information via the internet services available to all participating organizations. Performance indicator: 50% reduction in the cost of maintaining content on the world-wide web Assessment of reduced effort in information location and access Strategy document for global harmonized information location
Outputs:	3.1.1	UNEP-led strategy for globally harmonized environmental information location (first phase)

	3.1.2	UNEPnet environmental information locator service operational at selected partner organizations
	3.1.3	Divisional management and programme support
Result:		A broader range of reliable and cost-effective, network information services to UNEP and selected partners organizations. Performance indicator: 16 operational Mercure nodes operating with 99% or better availability at below market cost. Availability of internet videoconferencing at UNEP and selected partners' offices. Digital telephony and fax services between UNEP offices.
Outputs:	3.2.1	Operational Mercure telecommunications network with full maintenance and spare parts servicing
	3.2.2	Operational UNEPnet Implementation Centre
	3.2.3	Trained operational staff at UNEP and partners' Mercure stations
	3.2.4	Operational UNEPnet servers at selected UNEP and partners offices
	3.2.5	Updated and enhanced Mercure facilities for information dissemination

Subprogramme 2

POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND LAW

Overview:

Experience with policy development since Rio has been mixed. Scientific research on the state of the environment continues to show increasing environmental degradation resulting from inadequacies and gaps in environmental policies and policy instruments. The scientific analysis and assessment of existing and emerging environmental issues, and related socio-economic driving forces and implications, should form the basis for the further development of policy responses. UNEP, as the principal UN body in the field of the environment, identifies major and emerging environmental issues, develops policy positions and options on them, catalyzes intergovernmental policy consensus and responses, and promotes coherence among relevant UN policies and actions. There is a need to: strengthen the link between science and policy; make environmental policy development more integrated with and responsive to the needs of socio-economic development; improve the coherence of environmental policy development within the UN system; and involve major groups in policy development at all levels. There also is a need to obtain adequate, predictable and growing levels of funding for UNEP to discharge its strengthened mandate. The focus of this subprogramme during 2000-2001 will be to: analyze, review and develop environment-related (sectoral and cross-sectoral) policies within the context of sustainable development; develop new and strengthen existing legal, economic and other policy instruments as well as institutional frameworks; improve environmental policy coordination and policy information exchange within the UN system and, as appropriate, outside the UN system; promote the involvement of major groups in policy dialogue; and seek increased contributions to UNEP's Environment and Trust Funds through, inter alia, making resource mobilization in UNEP a more systematic and focused activity.

Mandate:

General Assembly Resolutions 2997 (XXVII), 3436 (XXX) and S-19/2;Governing Council decisions 16/25,17/25, 17/34, 18/3, 18/9, 18/26, 18/31, 18/40, 19/1, 19/2, 19/6, 19/9, 19/20, 19/22, 19/23 and SS.V/2; Agenda 21.

UN System-wide Linkages:

The subprogramme will ensure the development of coherent environmental policy in the context of sustainable development. It will undertake policy development activities in sectoral and cross-sectoral areas and also foster harmonization of policy positions within UNEP and the UN system. This will be done in relation to environmental issues identified and assessed by the subprogramme on environmental assessment and early warning and regional priorities identified by the subprogramme on regional cooperation and representation. The subprogramme will liaise with other subprogrammes to ensure the consistency of policy development activities which may be undertaken by other subprogrammes. Environment-related policies and policy instruments developed by the subprogramme, or under its guidance, may be referred to other subprogrammes (e.g., on policy implementation or environmental conventions), or to the UN system, or to other partners for

further action. UN system-wide coherence of environmental policy will be undertaken in the context of the General Assembly, Environmental Management Group, the Commission on Sustainable Development, the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development and the Committee for Programme Coordination, UNEP Governing Council and in collaboration with UN bodies, other intergovernmental organizations, civil society, the private sector, academic/research institutions and development and financial institutions. This subprogramme will also develop innovative funding proposals for UNEP in the context of the Secretary-General's report on UN reform.

Resource Requirement (US$):

This subprogramme consists of the following subprogramme elements and the total resource requirement from the Environment Fund Programme and the expected external resources for performing the proposed Programme of Work are as follows:

Subprogramme Element		Environment Fund Programme
2.1	Policy Analysis, Review and Development	2,708,000
2.2	Legal, Economic and Other Instruments	7,727,311
2.3	Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs	1,888,689
2.4	Resource Mobilization	676,000
	Subprogramme Total	**13,000,000**

Expected contributions from Regular Budget: 1,280,200

Expected external funding based on previous biennia:

Trust Funds:	2,917,889
Counterpart Contributions:	2,123,832

Programme element 2.1: Policy Analysis, Review and Development

Issues to address:

Environmental policy-making at all levels remains largely fragmented and ad hoc. In order to be effective in dealing with existing and emerging environmental issues, environmental policy needs to be developed as an integral part of the policies for sustainable development. Greater effort should be made to ensure that environmental policies address the root causes of environmental degradation and underline the principles of anticipation, precaution and prevention. UNEP needs to articulate policy positions for a range of critical environmental and sustainable development issues, on the basis of authoritative analysis of scientific and socio-economic factors. It also needs to respond with policy guidance to requests from Governments and other stakeholders. There is also increasing need for UNEP to promote policy dialogue and collaboration with the scientific community, civil society, private sector and NGOs and to promote gender sensitivity in environmental policy.

Objective: 1.	Promote the development of policies and strategies at the global, regional and national levels which respond effectively to existing or emerging environmental issues, within the context of sustainable development. Strategy & external partners: Strategic actions under this objective include: (a) monitoring, review and analysis of policy responses to existing and emerging environmental issues; (b) development of policy studies, positions and strategies, taking into account scientific, technical, socio-economic and institutional aspects and political priorities; (c) policy dialogue and information networking with policymakers, analysts, researchers and interest groups; (d) convening of expert and interest group meetings for exchange of information and policy development; (e) making policy inputs into various sectoral and cross-sectoral fora, including development and scientific institutions; and (f) dissemination of policy reviews, studies and inputs to diverse constituencies. Partners will be: UN agencies and bodies, OECD, EU, the World Bank, regional development banks, policy research institutions (UNU, UNRISD, universities, WRI, IISD, IIED, IIASA, WWI, CSE, TWF) and scientific and advocacy bodies (CSU, CGIAR, IUCN, WWF). Assumptions: Political consensus on policy initiatives; commitment to improving the policy development process; participatory institutional structures.

Result:	1.1	Environmental policy development at various levels promoted and consensus built, in the larger context of sustainable development. Performance indicator: 8 publications, reports, studies and inputs to strategic environmental and sustainable development fora. 6 policy dialogue and consensus-building forums.
Outputs:	1.1.1	Analytical reports on environment-related policy issues and positions in cross-sectoral areas in the context of sustainable development (e.g., gender, poverty reduction, employment, population, equity, refugees).
	1.1.2	Expert, interest group and intergovernmental meetings held to develop consensus on policy directions, responses, and strategies.
	1.1.3	Inputs to environmental policy assessment processes at the global, regional and national levels.
	1.1.4	Reviews of approaches to integrated/effective policy development.
	1.1.5	Networking with environmental policymakers and analysts.
Objective:	2.	Strengthen partnerships and involve major groups (particularly the scientific community, civil society, NGOs and the private sector) in policy development and advocacy to improve environmental management and to promote sustainable development. Strategy & external partners: Strategic actions under this objective include: (a) consultations and dialogue with development institutions, scientific and policy research institutions, civil society organizations, NGOs, and private sector on the ways and means of building synergy between environmental policy and social and economic development policies and sectoral policies; (b) development and implementation of joint activities with scientific and policy research bodies and with development institutions to foster integrated/effective policy development, advice and guidance; (c) participation in policy fora convened by development institutions, scientific and policy research bodies, civil society organizations and NGO bodies, and ensuring diverse interest group participation in UNEP-convened policy development fora; (d) joint publications and activities developed with scientific

		and policy research bodies, development institutions and civil society organizations; and (e) information networking with partner institutions. Partners will be: UN agencies and bodies, NGOs, OECD, EU, the World Bank, regional development banks, policy research institutions (UNU, UNRISD, universities, WRI, IISD, IIED, IIASA, WWI, CSE, TWF), and scientific and advocacy bodies (CGIAR, ICSU, IUCN, WWF), and professional associations (i.e. AERE, INGP). Assumptions: Political consensus on policy initiatives; commitment to improving the policy development process.
Result:	2.1	Partnerships (e.g., with private sector, scientific/technical and research institutions, and intergovernmental bodies) and involvement of civil society and NGOs in policy development and advocacy strengthened. Performance indicator: 6 cooperative frameworks; mechanisms and arrangements for joint programmes and actions. 6 joint or mutually supportive activities based on policy perspectives.
Outputs:	2.1.1	Collaborative policy positions developed and advocated with development institutions, intergovernmental bodies, private sector institutions, scientific/technical and research institutions, policy research institutions, advocacy institutions, civil society and NGOs.
	2.1.2	Joint studies, programming and dialogue between policy and applied science.
	2.1.3	Joint activities/programmes in policy analysis, review and advocacy with a focus on sectoral and cross-sectoral integration.
	2.1.4	Expert, consultative and other meetings jointly convened or participated in, with partner institutions.
	2.1.5	Advisory services and training provided to governments in the area of environmental policy, in collaboration with the subprogramme element on legal, economic and other instruments.
	2.1.6	Civil society and NGO inputs into policy and programme development.

	2.1.7	Inputs into inter-agency follow-up to the Beijing Platform for Action (including actions which ensure that gender considerations are taken into account in UNEP project planning, staff training and personnel practices) and participation in inter-agency cooperative activities on gender and environment
	2.1.8	Gender-related project activities (e.g. gender and environment success stories, network of government focal points in gender and environment).
Objective:	3.	Develop and articulate UNEP policy positions and responses on major environmental and sustainable development issues and events. Strategy & external partners: Strategic actions under this objective include: (a) preparing and disseminating UNEP policy positions on various emerging environmental and sustainable development issues and events; (b) developing policy positions on significant sectoral and cross-sectoral issues with major collaborating institutions and disseminating them jointly; (c) preparing UNEP policy positions and statements for the Governing Council, HLCOMO, CSD and other intergovernmental fora; and (d) communicating policy responses to meet the needs for guidance and advice received from UNEP regional offices, from countries and from institutions. Partners will be: UN agencies and bodies, including Regional Commissions, IGOs, UNEP Regional Offices, advocacy bodies (IUCN, WWF, TWF), NGOs and civil society organizations. Assumptions: Political consensus on policy initiatives; commitment to improving the policy development process.
Result:	3.1	Authoritative UNEP policy positions on environmental and sustainable development issues developed and articulated, including quick policy responses to emerging needs. Performance indicator: 4 expert meetings held to develop policy positions. 8 communications and responses on policy matters. 6 GC decisions, GA resolutions and CSD resolutions and policy documents reflecting UNEP policy positions.
Outputs:	3.1.1	UNEP communications and statements in and inputs to environmental and sustainable development fora and bodies.

3.1.2	UNEP policy responses to Government, intergovernmental and institutional requests and to emerging events and needs.
3.1.3	Policy documents, decisions, resolutions of Governing Council, General Assembly, and scientific and policy research fora.

Programme element 2.2: Legal, Economic and Other Instruments

Issues to address:

Existing and emerging environmental issues show a compelling need for further development and adjustment of policy instruments. The issues of effectiveness of and compliance with policy instruments, as well as dispute avoidance and settlement, should be major considerations in the development and strengthening of such instruments. A more inclusive process for developing policy instruments is required in order to ensure that the concerns and interests of developing countries and countries with economies in transition are reflected. In addition, new approaches are required to make environment-related legal instruments and relevant social, economic, and trade instruments more coherent and mutually supportive.

Objective:	1.	Assist Governments in the development of coherent and effective legal regimes at the global, regional and national levels which address major environmental issues in the context of sustainable development. Strategy & external partners: Strategic actions under this objective include: (a) further developing, under the guidance of Governments, UNEP's long-term strategic programme on environmental law; (b) assisting Governments in identifying the need for and feasibility of new or revised environmental policy instruments; (c) furthering the progressive development of international environmental agreements of binding and non-binding nature (through organizing formal and informal consultative or negotiating processes for Governments and other relevant parties); and (d) assisting Governments in the development of national legal, economic and other policy instruments, especially those which implement international environmental agreements. Partners will include: Governments; UN bodies; other IGOs (OECD, EU, OAU, OAS); NGOs (IUCN, WWF); private sector (WBSD, ICC, ICCA); and policy research institutes (universities, CIEL, FIELD). Assumptions: Commitment by Governments to the development of coherent and effective environmental policy instruments, including provision of resources needed to organize consultative and negotiating processes; political consensus on environmental priorities; political stability of national governments.
Result:	1.1	Coherent and effective legal regimes, addressing major environmental and sustainable development issues, developed at the global, regional and national levels.

		Performance indicator:
		28 reviews and studies of existing global, regional and national regimes which identify gaps and weaknesses.
		18 fora convened for consensus building on and negotiation as well as adoption of new instruments.
Outputs:	1.1.1	A new strategic programme for the development and periodic review of environmental law (i.e., Montevideo III) developed and adopted.
	1.1.2	A global legally binding instrument on international action for certain persistent organic pollutants adopted and implementation initiated, in cooperation with the subprogramme on technology, industry and economics.
	1.1.3	Regional or subregional agreement related to transboundary air pollution in the Asia/Pacific region adopted or the process for developing such an instrument initiated with a view to its adoption.
	1.1.4	Study on the need for and feasibility of new international environmental instruments aiming at sustainable development (e.g., an international legally binding instrument to address alien invasive species).
	1.1.5	Fora convened to consider the need for and feasibility of a global instrument or set of regional instruments, either binding or non-binding, on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters.
	1.1.6	In collaboration with the subprogramme on regional cooperation and representation, legislative proposals developed in 16 countries (through national task forces, consultants, technical backstopping and national consensus building fora) which implement selected environmental agreements and which address identified environmental and sustainable development issues.
	1.1.7	Legal guidance document developed on community-right-to-know or other public information programmes in the field of chemicals, in cooperation with the subprogramme on technology, industry and economics.
	1.1.8	Interim secretariat and other support provided to the 1994 Lusaka Agreement on Cooperative Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora.

	1.1.9	An effective water basin agreement established or enhanced with particular focus on strengthened institutional capacities for dispute avoidance and resolution over equitable access to and use of shared water resources.
	1.1.10	Legal instruments developed, or development process initiated, for Regional Seas regimes (e.g., Caspian Sea, Eastern Africa, Black Sea, and Yellow Sea).
	1.1.11	Policy guidance document developed on the implementation of selected environmental agreements (e.g., Basel, CMS, CITES, CBD, PIC/POPs, Lusaka, Regional Seas, Algiers Convention, CCD, UNFCCC), in cooperation with the subprogramme on policy implementation and subprogramme on environmental conventions.
	1.1.12	Legal inputs into the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests, including development of policy options to address underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation.
	1.1.13	Inputs into meetings of the UNEP Polar Task Force, Antarctic Treaty consultative meetings and Arctic Council.
	1.1.14	Inputs into the meetings of the Multilateral Working Groups on Water Resources and Environment of the Middle East Peace Process and UN inter-agency meetings on Gaza.
	1.1.15	Inputs into task forces on environmental aspects of humanitarian relief programmes and activities (e.g. relief-to-development continuum, floods).
Objective:	2.	Strengthen the capacity of Governments to analyze, develop and implement global, regional and national policies and policy instruments, in cooperation with the subprogramme on policy implementation. <u>Strategy & external partners</u>: Strategic actions under this objective include: (a) providing environmental law and policy training to Governments, especially as related to the implementation of international environmental agreements; (b) supporting the development of educational curricula and teachers in the field of environmental law and policy; and (c) disseminating more widely and efficiently information on environmental policy instruments. Partners will include: Governments; UN bodies (UNITAR, FAO); convention secretariats; other IGOs (IDLI); regional organizations (APCEL); NGOs (ELCI, IUCN, WWF); private sector; and policy research institutes (universities, CIEL, FIELD).

		Assumptions: Commitment by Governments to the building of national capacity and to the implementation of environmental policy instruments; use of materials and skills acquired during education/training; political stability of national governments.
Result:	2.1	Capacity of Governments to analyze and develop policies and policy instruments strengthened Performance indicator: 60 Governments assisted with institutional capacity building and effective participation in international policymaking fora. 10 training, educational and resource materials developed and disseminated to stakeholders.
Outputs:	2.1.1	A Fifth Global Training Programme on Environmental Law and Policy.
	2.1.2	Contribution to UNEP/IUCN Joint Environmental Law Information Service, in cooperation with the subprogramme on environmental assessment and early warning.
	2.1.3	Ongoing legal publications (e.g., UNEP Biannual Bulletin on Environmental Law, Register of International Treaties and Other Agreements in the Field of the Environment).
	2.1.4	Support provided to the development of environmental law and policy curricula at university level.
	2.1.5	A workshop on environmental law and economics held for policy makers in the Caribbean region.
	2.1.6	Training workshops and regional issue-based seminars for policy makers and analysts.
	2.1.7	Technical material, best practices and advice in environmental law and policy provided to countries.
	2.1.8	Guidance for participation of developing countries in global and regional environmental policy-making fora.
	2.1.9	Information exchange network strengthened among environmental policy makers.
Objective:	3.	Assist Governments in evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of global, regional and national policy instruments, in cooperation with the subprogramme on policy implementation.

		Strategy & external partners: Strategic actions under this objective include: (a) identifying, developing and using agreed criteria for assessing and evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of policy instruments; (b) conducting comparative and evaluative analyses; and (c) developing an integrated strategy for environmental compliance. Partners will include: Governments; UN bodies; other IGOs (OECD, EU, OAU); NGOs (IUCN, WWF, WRI); private sector; and policy research institutes (universities, CIEL, FIELD). Assumptions: Commitment by Governments to the need to evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of environmental policy instruments; use of the evaluation results to improve the development and implementation of policy instruments.
Result:	3.1	Information generated and disseminated on ways to improve the effectiveness of existing and new policy instruments. Performance indicator: 4 reviews and studies undertaken of policy instruments. 6 policy makers sensitized to gaps and weaknesses in existing policy instruments.
Outputs:	3.1.1	Reports prepared for GA, CSD, GC and other institutions/fora which, inter alia, evaluate adequacy and effectiveness of global policy instruments.
	3.1.2	Evaluation report prepared on the adequacy and effectiveness of two water basin agreements, particularly with regard to dispute avoidance and settlement over equitable access to and use of shared water resources, in cooperation with the subprogrammes on policy implementation and environmental assessment and early warning.
	3.1.3	Evaluation report prepared on the adequacy/effectiveness of and compliance with the 1968 African Convention for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, in cooperation with the OAU, UN/ECA and the subprogramme on policy implementation.

	3.1.4	Integrated compliance strategy (involving command and control, economic and educational aspects) tested and evaluation report prepared on the adequacy/effectiveness of and compliance with national policy instruments in one country, in cooperation with the subprogramme on policy implementation.
Objective:	4.	Support subprogramme on technology, industry and economics on the development and application of economic, trade and financial instruments (e.g., EIA, environmental and natural resource valuation, cost-benefit analysis of environmental policies, market-based incentives, investment practices) for improved integration of environment and development policies and broader compliance with environmental requirements. Strategy & external partners: Strategic actions include: providing legal support for and input into the activities of the economics, trade and environment unit; participating in consultative and other meetings; integrating economic instruments into national and international legal frameworks; and studying the linkages between legal regimes in the social, economic and environmental fields. Key partners will include: Governments; UN bodies (WHO); other IGOs (OECD, EC, OAU, OAS); NGOs (IUCN, WWF); private sector (WBSD, ICC, ICCA); and policy research institutes (universities, CIEL, FIELD). Assumptions: Commitment by Governments to the development of coherent and effective environmental policy instruments, including provision of resources needed to organize consultative and negotiating processes; political consensus on environmental priorities; political stability of national governments
Result:	4.1	Legal perspective integrated into the work of the subprogramme on technology, industry and economics. Performance indicator: 8 legal studies, reviews, and other backstopping activities undertaken. 2 meetings jointly convened
Outputs:	4.1.1	Legal inputs into the revision and updating of EIA Training Resource Manual.
	4.1.2	Legal support to country case studies on economic instruments.

4.1.3	Legal inputs to capacity building workshops on economic instruments.
4.1.4	Participation in the consultative meetings on economic instruments.
4.1.5	Legal inputs into the report on common principles on trade measures in MEAs and the report on trade and economic implications of implementing different environmental conventions.
4.1.6	Participation in expert meetings on trade.
4.1.7	Participation in roundtables for banks and international insurance institutions.
4.1.8	Selected economic, trade and financial instruments developed and integrated into international and national legal and institutional frameworks.
4.1.9	Study on the potential areas of conflict and synergy between the CBD and trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPS).

Programme element 2.3: Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs

Issues to address:

The role of UNEP in policy coordination in the field of the environment, taking into account the development perspective, needs strengthening. This will enable UNEP to enhance the coherence and effectiveness of environmental policy and its follow-up in the UN system. There is need for greater cooperation and coordination among all UN bodies responsible for environment and development policy issues.

Objective:	1.	Promote UN system-wide cooperation and coordination in the coherent development and implementation of the environmental policy aspects of sustainable development and provide general legal counsel services to UNON, UNEP and UNCHS. Strategy & external partners: Strategic actions under these objectives include: reviewing and monitoring the environment- and development-related sectoral policies adopted by various UN bodies, with a view towards their harmonization; strengthening cooperation on environment and development policy advocacy within the UN system; and forging consensus on shared approaches and mutually-supportive policies. Assumptions: Consensus in the Environmental Management Group, CSD, IACSD and other for a on environmental policy; commitment among UN bodies to improved cooperation and coordination.
Result:	1.1	Improved coordination of and greater coherence in environmental policy within the UN system and effective general counsel services provided to UNON, UNEP and UNCHS. Performance indicator: 4 meetings of Environmental Management Group. 2 policy frameworks agreed. 6 joint programmes/activities. 16 advisory opinions provided.
Outputs:	1.1.1	Environmental Management Group convened and decisions taken.
	1.1.2	Policy frameworks agreed with other UN bodies.

1.1.3	Defense of UNEP's programme in CPC.
1.1.4	Liaison with UN General Assembly and other UN bodies.
1.1.5	Development of joint work programmes/activities with other UN bodies.
1.1.6	Provision of general legal services to UNON, UNEP, and UNCHS (e.g., legal advice to subsidiary bodies, legal review of headquarters agreements and MOUs and other documents, advisory opinions on relations with host country, liaison with OLA, assistance in resolving disputes).

Programme element 2.4: Resource Mobilization

Issues to address:

Contributions to UNEP are insufficient for it to discharge its mandate. Resource mobilization at all levels remains fragmented and ad hoc. It should become more systematic and better focused. The resource mobilization function should be viewed in the context of UNEP's programme and project development so that Governments' priorities are assessed early on and are matched with UNEP's emerging programme of work and capacity to deliver.

Objective:	1.	Restore donor confidence in the relevance of UNEP's work programme and in its ability to deliver, such that total contributions to the Environment Fund approach the previous highest level of US$65 million achieved in 1992. Strategy & external partners: Information exchange with donors, regional groups, national committees, Governments and the corporate sector to ensure that Governments' and other potential funders' priorities are met by UNEP's programme of work and individual projects. Innovative fund-raising from previously inadequately untapped sources, e.g., the private sector. Assumptions: There will be no global economic recession; all Governments pledge in accordance with their ability to pay; and Governments honour their pledges.
Result:	1.1	Total contributions to UNEP's Environment Fund of US$140 million for the biennium 2002-2003. Performance indicator: Amount of funds raised in cash or in kind with a target of US$65 million in each of the years 2000 and 2001. Strategies for fund raising. Policy options.
Outputs:	1.1.1	Timely, regular and systematic exchange of programme, policy and financial information between UNEP and external partners.
	1.1.2	Regular monitoring reports on contribution and expenditure flows to indicate early-warning action if required.
	1.1.3	A widened and strengthened resource base including increased resources from the private sector.

Subprogramme 3

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

Overview:

UNEP is a catalytic and, selectively, an implementing body within the UN system. Calls by Governments for the strengthening and revitalization of UNEP since UNCED, however, have led to an enhancement of the organization's role in policy implementation--culminating in the establishment of a new subprogramme. This evolution in UNEP's mandate requires the organization to progressively build and consolidate the necessary capacity for effective policy implementation. Various UNEP subprogrammes have been engaged in policy implementation activities. There is, however, need for a focal point within the organization that will coordinate, support and ultimately assume responsibility for this work. Accordingly, the focus of this subprogramme within the biennium will be to: support the implementation activities (e.g., advisory services, pilot projects, education/training and other capacity building support) undertaken by other subprogrammes; undertake implementation activities which do not fall within the realm of any specific subprogramme or which involve two or more subprogrammes; obtain regular feedback from a monitoring and evaluation process which might improve future policy development/implementation; and mobilize and coordinate international response to environmental emergencies.

Mandate:

General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972; General Assembly Resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975; Governing Council decisions 17/25, 19/1, 19/20 and SS.V/2; Agenda 21.

UN System-wide Linkages:

Within UNEP, this subprogramme will work with other subprogrammes to ensure coherent and coordinated policy implementation. Regional offices will be involved as key partners in the identification of needs and priorities as well as in the delivery of advisory and capacity building services within their respective regions. With regard to emergency prevention, preparedness and response, there will be a link with the APELL programme within the subprogramme on technology, industry and economics. Activities related to the implementation of environmental conventions will require coordination with the subprogramme on environmental conventions and relevant convention secretariats. Information generated by the subprogramme on environmental information, assessment and early warning will be extensively employed in environmental education, training and other capacity building activities. Within the UN system, this subprogramme will enhance and consolidate collaboration between UNEP and other UN bodies involved in policy implementation (e.g., UNCHS, UNDP and the World Bank). It will also coordinate UN system-wide responses to identified environmental emergencies, building upon the work already being undertaken by the UNEP/OCHA Joint Environment Unit.

Resource Requirement (US$):

This subprogramme consists of the following subprogramme elements and the total resource requirement from the Environment Fund Programme and the expected external resources for performing the proposed Programme of Work are as follows:

Subprogramme Element		Environment Fund Programme
3.1	Technical cooperation	5,490,000
3.2	Coordination of Emergency Response	1,510,000
	Subprogramme Total	**7,000,000**

Expected contributions from Regular Budget: 530,900

Expected external funding based on previous biennia:

Trust Funds:	4,661,700
Counterpart Contributions:	1,587,900

Programme element 3.1: Technical cooperation

Issues to address:

Many Governments lack adequate national capacity for implementing environmental policy and for ensuring compliance with environmental policy instruments. Inadequate national capacities are a major constraint in many countries in achieving sound environmental management and sustainable development. Governments need to develop capacity for integrating environment and development in decision-making, for implementing sustainable development policies, and for using a mix of regulatory, economic and other incentives and disincentives to ensure compliance with policy instruments. Building national capacity for policy implementation and compliance requires the provision of technical and institutional advice, education/training and other capacity building support to Governments. In addition, new concepts and approaches for dealing with specific environmental problems may require testing or practical demonstration to determine their effectiveness before they are replicated and generalized. The implementation of pilot activities in collaboration with partners is a useful mechanism for this purpose. To maximize the cost-effectiveness and demonstrative value of such activities, they will largely be regional or subregional in nature and will be focused on a particular policy implementation issue (e.g., harmonization of EIA policies and practices in East Africa).

Objective: 1.	Provide advisory, education/training and other capacity building services to Governments on technical and institutional issues, not eligible for GEF funding, in environmental policy implementation, including environmental management. Strategy & external partners: Strategic actions under this objective include: (a) assessment of regional, subregional and country needs; (b) determination of appropriate options for policy implementation; (c) provision of advisory and capacity building services and implementation of pilot activities; and (d) mobilization of resources for and technical backstopping of implementation activities undertaken by other subprogrammes. Use will be made of existing as well as planned cooperative agreements with UNDP, UNCHS, OCHA, FAO, UNESCO, IUCN, the Commonwealth Secretariat and other inter- and non-governmental organizations. Cooperation also will be needed with GEF, the World Bank and relevant regional banks as well as regional and subregional intergovernmental bodies and donor institutions. Activities related to multilateral instruments will be done in collaboration with relevant secretariat bodies.

		Assumptions: Political stability; adequate institutional framework; increased allocation of limited resources to educational/training activities; provision of modern means of electronic communication to be used for capacity-building and policy implementation; political commitment on the part of Governments.
Result:	1.1	Enhanced Government capacity to address environmental policy implementation issues and improved environmental management capabilities. Performance indicator: 60 Governments and major groups who receive advisory services and participate in environmental education, training and other capacity building activities. 10 implementation strategies, action plans, guidance documents, mechanisms, and processes developed.
Outputs:	1.1.1	Secretariat and programmatic support provided to global and regional initiatives on the management of freshwater resources and marine and coastal areas (e.g., GPA, UNEP Regional Seas Programme action plans and initiatives, Environmentally Sound Management of Inland Waters, Marine Mammal Action Plan, water component of UN System-wide Initiative in Africa, and International Coral Reef Initiative.)
	1.1.2	Governments assisted in the implementation of strategies and action plans relating to (a) freshwater management, (b) the integrated management of river and lake basins and associated coastal and marine areas, and (c) coastal and marine areas management.
	1.1.3	Institutions and other capacities strengthened in Governments for integrated water assessments (including methodologies/guidelines for monitoring and evaluating integrated water management policies and implementation strategies as well as proposals to Governments for dealing with weaknesses/gaps), in cooperation with the subprogramme on environmental assessment and early warning.
	1.1.4	Assistance provided to Governments, on request, in the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements that are not covered by existing financial mechanisms, in cooperation with the subprogramme on environmental conventions and relevant secretariat bodies.
	1.1.5	Assistance provided to Governments, on request, in developing mechanisms for applying economic, trade and financial instruments in the management of the environment and natural resources.

	1.1.6	Assistance provided to Governments, on request, in developing strategies and action plans for urban environmental planning and management, including for solid waste management and environmental health.
	1.1.7	Workshops held at the subregional and national levels on strengthening public participation in environmental environmental policy decision-making and implementation.
	1.1.8	Development of a policy guidance document on emerging environmental health issues.
	1.1.9	Assistance provided to Governments, on request, in developing strategies, mechanisms and processes for effective monitoring and enforcement of compliance with environmental requirements, in cooperation with the subprogrammes on policy development and law and technology, industry and economics.
	1.1.10	Training courses in environmental management organized at the regional, subregional and national levels, including UNEP flagship educational activities implemented in collaboration with UNESCO and major educational institutions such as Adelaide, Dresden, Mombasa and Tufts.
	1.1.11	Support provided to Governments in establishing training programmes in environmental management focusing on selected target groups and on areas of concentration in UNEP's programme (i.e., early warning and assessment, environmental policy instruments, industry and technology transfer, freshwater and the urban environment).
Objective:	2.	Develop and implement, with partners (in particular with GEF), pilot activities with potential demonstrative value in terms of a particular environmental policy or policy implementation strategy. <u>Strategy & external partners</u>: Strategic actions under this objective include: (a) the selection and design, in collaboration with partners, of specific pilot projects with potential demonstrative value for implementation; (b) the leveraging of resources to support the implementation of the pilot projects; (c) the identification of best practices; (d) and the replication, as appropriate, of such projects on a wider scale. Use will be made of existing as well as planned cooperative agreements with UNDP, UNCHS, OCHA, FAO, UNESCO, IUCN, the Commonwealth Secretariat and other inter- and non-governmental organizations. Cooperation also will be

		needed with GEF, the World Bank and relevant regional banks as well as regional and subregional intergovernmental bodies and donor institutions. Activities related to multilateral instruments will be done in collaboration with relevant secretariat bodies. Assumptions: Political stability; adequate institutional framework; political commitment on the part of Governments; availability of adequate financial resources.
Result:	2.1	Demonstration and evaluation of the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of selected environmental policies and policy implementation strategies. Performance indicator: 8 pilot activities substantially achieve stated objectives, thus demonstrating the effectiveness of the policy or implementation strategy being tested. 6 activities catalyzed through the implementation of pilot activities.
Outputs:	2.1.1	A tested " Fair Share" water strategy to ensure equitable access to and use of shared water resources in the SADC region.
	2.1.2	Compilation of policy options (especially best practices for integrated water management.
	2.1.3	Policy options (especially best practices) for integrated water management (e.g., types of water resources, biodiversity and socio-economic considerations) tested in two river and lake basins.
	2.1.4	Support to Phase II of UNEP/UNDP Joint Project on Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa, in cooperation with the subprogramme on development of policy and law.
	2.1.4	Best practices from the UNEP/UNCHS Sustainable Cities Programme tested in four (4) countries.
	2.1.5	Report on new approaches to urban environmental planning and management, including education and training components.
	2.1.6	Support provided to the World Climate Impact Response Strategy Programme (e.g., adaptation strategies and methods related to climate change impacts tested in countries), in cooperation with the subprogramme on environmental information, assessment and early warning.

	2.1.7	Analytical report on testing of strategies to promote indigenous knowledge and best practices on biodiversity.
	2.1.8	Inventory of priority forest genetic resources in Africa compiled and appropriate conservation strategies developed, in cooperation with the subprogramme on environmental information, assessment and early warning.
Objective:	3.	Liaise with, support, and generally coordinate technical cooperation activities of other subprogrammes. Strategy & external partners: Strategic actions under this objective include: (a) collaboration with other subprogrammes in the identification and design of appropriate technical cooperation activities; (b) assistance in the mobilization of resources for the implementation of activities; (c) technical backstopping of activities undertaken by relevant subprogrammes; and (d) coordination of all technical cooperation activities undertaken by UNEP. Key partners will include: UNDP, the World Bank and relevant regional development banks, the GEF, regional and subregional intergovernmental bodies, donor institutions and non-governmental organizations. Assumptions: Political stability; adequate institutional framework; political commitment on the part of Governments; commitment of subprogrammes to cooperative implementation of technical cooperation activities; and adequate financial resources.
Result:	3.1	More coherent and effective technical cooperation programme within UNEP. Performance indicator: 8 coordination and programmatic meetings held among subprogrammes on technical cooperation. 8 technical cooperation activities in other subprogrammes supported.

Outputs:	3.1.1.	Advice provided.
	3.1.2	Technical backstopping provided
	3.1.3	Reviews and comments.
	3.1.4	Coordination meetings.
	3.1.5	Resources mobilized.

Programme element 3.2: Coordination of Emergency Response

Issues to address:

Emergencies arising from, inter alia, accidental releases of chemical substances, oil spills, industrial accidents, forest fires and floods, are increasing in both frequency and magnitude in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. These, as well as other emerging issues identified by the environmental assessment and early warning process, pose significant risks to human health and the environment. There is a growing number of requests from Governments for urgent international assistance in dealing with such incidents. In this connection, the Joint Environment Unit established by UNEP and OCHA to mobilize a coordinated and integrated United Nations response to such emergencies needs to be strengthened. Improvements are also needed in the design and implementation of emergency response networks, strategies and measures. There further is a continuing need to build capacity for emergency prevention, preparedness and response (e.g., the APELL programme under the subprogramme on technology, industry and economics). By addressing these needs, UNEP can help to ensure that manageable emergencies do not develop into major humanitarian crises.

Objective:	1.	Strengthen mechanisms and networks, both within and outside the UN system, for mobilizing and coordinating responses to environmental emergencies. Strategy & external partners: Strategic actions under this objective include: (a) the strengthening of the UNEP/OCHA Joint Environment Unit; (b) establishment and enhancement of emergency response networks; and (c) assistance to Governments in building emergency response capacity and in responding to specific emergencies. Key partners include OCHA, UNDP (capacity building), WHO (health-related aspects), UNHCR (refugees), IMO (maritime emergencies), IAEA (radiation-related emergencies), UNCHS (impacts on human settlements), national and subregional emergency preparedness and response bodies (e.g., Regional Seas programmes); and chemical emergency schemes (both public and private). Assumptions: Commitment of international organizations to address emergency response issues in a coordinated and coherent manner; availability of resources needed to strengthen UNEP/OCHA and to build capacities for emergency response.
Result:	1.1	Coordination mechanisms within the UN system for responding to environmental emergencies strengthened.

		Performance indicator: 4 meetings held and cooperative arrangements made for UN system-wide environmental emergency response. 4 new emergency response mechanisms and networks established by national governments in cooperation with relevant international organizations.
Outputs:	1.1.1	Participation in inter-agency arrangements for emergency response.
	1.1.2	Meetings held of Advisory Group on Environmental Emergencies.
Objective:	2.	Assist subregions and countries in developing emergency response capacity and in responding to specific emergencies. Strategy & external partners: Strategic actions under this objective include: (a) assisting Governments in evaluating national and subregional capacities for emergency response; (b) identifying national and subregional needs; (c) provision of organized technical and other services for emergency response capacity building; (d) provision of ad hoc assistance to Governments with regard to specific emergencies and coordinating international response to such emergencies. Key partners include OCHA, UNDP (capacity building), WHO (health-related aspects), UNHCR (refugees), IMO (maritime emergencies), IAEA (radiation-related emergencies), UNCHS (impacts on human settlements), national and subregional emergency preparedness and response bodies (e.g., Regional Seas programmes); and chemical emergency schemes (both public and private). Assumptions: Political stability in countries and subregions; commitment of Governments to address emergency response issues; commitment of international organizations to emergency response capacity building activities; and availability of adequate financial resources.
Result:	2.1	Regional, subregional and national capacities for emergency response strengthened and services delivered in response to specific emergencies. Performance indicator: 4 subregions and countries supported in building of emergency prevention, preparedness and response capabilities.

		4 subregions and countries assisted with implementation of emergency response strategies and measures.
Outputs:	2.1.1	Emergency response networks established and expanded at the global, regional, subregional and national levels.
	2.1.2	Core response services provided to countries, including brokerage of bilateral and international assistance and information clearinghouse functions and the facilitation of rapid initial assessment (e.g., extent of environmental damage and possible immediate response measures) and post-emergency analysis.
	2.1.3	Information relevant to emergency response provided to countries (e.g., updated directory of emergency response centres, updated brochure on the Joint Environment Unit services, practical recommendations on better national response to environmental emergencies).
	2.1.4	Improved procedures for notification of environmental emergencies and requests for international assistance.
	2.1.5	Study on need for and feasibility of an international legal instrument on early notification and assistance in case of environmental emergencies, in cooperation with the subprogramme on policy development and law.
	2.1.6	Feasibility study on establishment of a special stand-by team of emergency experts.

Subprogramme 4

TECHNOLOGY, INDUSTRY AND ECONOMICS

Overview:

The current use and development of technologies, production processes and products, as well as current urbanization patterns results in the inefficient use of natural resources, particularly energy and water, as well as in high levels of air and water pollution, soil contamination and negative impacts on human health and well-being. In particular, persistent and toxic bioaccumulative chemicals are contaminating various media and the food chain. Moreover, current economic tools and systems are not designed to integrate environmental costs. There is therefore a need to reorient production and consumption patterns towards cleaner, safer and environmentally sound technologies, products and services that will use less water and energy, prevent all forms of pollution, and reduce risk to humans and the environment.

The object of the subprogramme is to encourage decision makers in government, local authorities, as well as industry to develop and adopt policies, strategies and practices that:

- are cleaner and safer;
- make efficient use of natural resources;
- ensure environmentally sound management of chemicals;
- incorporate environmental costs; and
- reduce pollution and risks for humans and the environment.

In this context the subprogramme will promote the development, use and transfer of policies, cleaner, safer and environmentally sound technologies, economic instruments, managerial practices and other tools that will assist in environmentally sound decision making and in the building of corresponding capacities. It will also assist in the preparation of corresponding international agreements and guidelines and in particular, the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Specifically, this subprogramme, in close co-operation with other Divisions and external partners (other United Nations organizations, national and local authorities, NGOs, industry and business), will:

- contribute to improving the understanding and knowledge of environmental issues related to industrial and urban development, trade and the economy, sustainable consumption patterns, increased use of natural resources (particularly energy, freshwater basins) and chemicals
- develop consensus on policies and tools to respond to the problems identified, such as the new international agreement on PIC and the planned POPs instrument, codes of practice, economic instruments etc.

- through information exchange, technology transfer and capacity building, provide technical support to the Chemicals agenda as well as facilitate the effective and integrated implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, with a particular focus on the UNEP-administered Conventions and the PIC Convention

- facilitate widespread technology transfer, adoption and use in urban, freshwater basins and industry sectors in developing countries and countries with economies in transition

- demonstrate, in association with other partners active at the local level, effectiveness of policies and tools suggested

Mandate:

GC 13/31, 14/19, 14/26, 14/27, 15/28, 15/33, 15/37, 15/39, 16/27, 16/30, 16/32, 16/34, 16/35, 17/19, 17/26, 17/18, 18/12, 18/32, 18/35, 18/40, 19/13 (A-D), SS.V/2, SS.V/4, SS.V/5, Agenda 21[1]

UN System-wide Linkages:

Given the focus on technologies, production processes and products, as well as current urbanization patterns and economic instruments, the Division's linkages within the UN system are primarily with the CSD, ILO, UNDP, UNIDO, WHO, World Bank. As each Unit has an area of speciality, there are linkages with other UN organizations that are unique to that Unit:

- HABITAT (Environmental Technologies and Technology Co-operation)

- IOMC participating organizations, IPCS, IFCS, UNECE (Chemicals)

- UNFCCC (Energy and OzonAction)

- UNCTAD, UNFCCC (Economics and Trade)

Within UNEP the linkages will be:

Divisions of Policy Development and Policy Implementation: the TIE Division will provide input in key areas such as air, water, land and biodiversity during the development of overall policies and strategies for UNEP, or when designing an implementation programme.

Division of Co-ordination of Conventions: Those TIE units which are providing "clearinghouse" functions (including information exchange and capacity building) in fields related to Montreal Protocol, Basel Convention, Kyoto Protocol, Global Programme of Action, and Regional Seas Conventions will work in close co-operation with this Division.

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[1] Chapter 2 (trade), Chapter 4 (consumption patterns), Chapter 9 (atmosphere), Chapter 18 (freshwater resources), Chapter 19 (toxic chemicals), Chapter 20 (hazardous waste), Chapter 28 (local authorities), Chapter 30 (business and industry), Chapter 34 (technology transfer), Chapter 37 (capacity building).

Division of Regional Cooperation and Representation: The TIE programme of work within the regions will be delivered by regional offices, in close liaison with the Regionalization Director.

Division of Assessment and Early Warning: Information systems developed by this Division should be linked to information systems in operation in each of the TIE Units. In turn, further development of the TIE Division's information systems will be done in close co-operation with the Division of Assessment and Early Warning. The TIE Division will also contribute to the Division of Assessment and Early Warning's overall communication and outreach activities, through its continued outreach, targeted at specific stakeholders

Resource Requirement (U$):

This subprogramme consists of the following subprogramme elements and the total resource requirement from the Environment Fund Programme and the expected external resources for performing the proposed Programme of Work are as follows:

Subprogramme Element		Environment Fund Programme
4.1	Environmental technologies and technology co-operation	1,370,000
4.2	Production and consumption	6,040,000
4.3	Chemicals	8,200,000
4.4	Energy and OzonAction	1,900,000
4.5	Economics and Trade	3,347,000
4.6	Divisional Office and Regional Officers	2,143,000
	Subprogramme Total	**23,000,000**

Expected external funding based on previous biennia:

Trust Funds:	30,455,333
Counterpart Contributions:	7,910,837

Programme element 4.1: Environmental technologies and technology co-operation

Issues to address:

The adoption and use of environmentally sound technologies (ESTs) by developing countries and countries with economies in transition is critical for their ability to achieve sustainable development. It is essential that they have access to information about environmentally sound technologies, along with the capability to make judgements about the suitability of technologies.

Objective:	1.	To gain a clear understanding of the needs and priorities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the fields of freshwater and urban management for EST information. Strategy & external partners: IETC will establish formal arrangements for obtaining advice on the needs of users, monitor intergovernmental forums, participate in relevant forums, survey client group, and establish structured cooperation with relevant partners eg ICLEI, UNCHS • Secretariats of environmental conventions (in particular those dealing with chemicals and wastes) and global programs of action on water. • Government agencies, universities and research organizations, training institutions, NGOs (local government, environment and industry), • other members of the UN family (eg Habitat UNDP, UNIDO, UNU, WHO, WMO). • Within Japan, the IETC supporting Foundations, the International Lake Environment Committee (ILEC) and the Global Environment Centre (GEC). Assumptions: Political stability, adequate institutional framework, political commitment on the part of government and supporting foundations, continuing support for the Trust Fund.
Result:	1.1	A process for securing input from clients on their needs in relation to ESTs for freshwater and urban management, the kinds of information they require, and the optimal means for delivering the information.

		Performance indicator:
		Number of surveys conducted
		Number of intergovernmental fora attended and monitored
		Number of cooperative arrangements established
Outputs:	1.1.1	Results of surveys designed for assessing user needs and priorities
	1.1.2	Conclusion and recommendation of intergovernmental fora
	1.1.3	Information products produced through formal cooperative arrangements established with partner agencies which include information exchange components
Objective:	2.	A readily accessible information system comprising relevant and consistently high quality information to meet the EST information needs of users, particularly those from Africa and SIDS, and those reflected in environmental conventions Strategy & external partners: The IETC will continue to strengthen its knowledge base and information system with quality and reliable information on ESTs for freshwater and urban management and will make that information accessible through publications, Internet and other electronic means, demonstration projects, workshops and symposia, and consultancies. The IETC will also promote the adoption by major EST information providers of uniform protocols and approaches to technology verification and assessment. • Secretariats of environmental conventions (in particular those dealing with chemicals and wastes) and global programs of action on water. • Government agencies, universities and research organizations, training institutions, NGOs (local government, environment and industry), • Other members of the UN family (eg Habitat, UNDP, UNIDO, UNU, WHO, WMO). • Within Japan, the IETC supporting Foundations, the International Lake Environment Committee (ILEC) and the Global Environment Centre (GEC). • Other major EST information providers and information system managers

		Assumptions: Political stability, adequate institutional framework, political commitment on the part of government and supporting foundations, contribution to the Trust Fund continues at least at the 1998 levels.
Result:	2.1	An enhanced information system, containing reliable and credible information, that caters for the differing client needs and capabilities in accessing the system. Information available through the Internet, electronic mail, CD-ROM, floppy disk and hard copy. Major EST database providers undertaking technology assessment and verification using agreed protocols. Information on ESTs will be more consistent in quality and relevance and more readily accessible to users Performance indicator: Formal arrangement with major EST database providers to support a system for technology assessment and verification Information on ESTs accessible through the Internet, electronic mail, CD-Rom, floppy disk and hard copy.
Outputs:	2.1.1	A quality assessment and control procedure in place for IETC's information system
	2.1.2	Feedback mechanism for clients is operational
	2.1.3	Four EST sub-sectors reviewed
Objective:	3.	To identify barriers and impediments to the adoption and use of ESTs for freshwater and urban management, and ways of overcoming them Strategy & external partners: The work already done within CSD, OECD and UNEP will be the starting point for studies focussing on the transfer of technologies for urban management, particularly those required for compliance with international conventions and agreements. Ongoing input and guidance will be sought through formalised arrangements with national governments and urban authorities. • Secretariats of environmental conventions (in particular those dealing with chemicals and wastes) and global programs of action on water.

		• Government agencies (particularly involved in bilateral technology transfer), universities and research organizations, training institutions, NGOs (local government (eg, ICLEI) , environment and industry), • other members of the UN family (eg Habitat, UNDP, UNIDO, UNU, WHO, WMO, CSD DESA). • Within Japan, the IETC supporting Foundations, the International Lake Environment Committee (ILEC) and the Global Environment Centre (GEC). • Other major EST information providers and information system managers • Implementing agencies e.g. World Bank Assumptions: Political stability, adequate institutional framework, political commitment on the part of government and supporting foundations, contribution to the Trust Fund continues at least at the 1998 levels. External contributions to support the work.
Result:	3.1	Intergovernmental action to overcome barriers and impediments to adoption and use of ESTs in priority environmental areas. Performance indicator: Adoption of recommended course of action by governments
Outputs:	3.1.1	Reports to governments on barriers and impediments, along with recommended action plans for overcoming the impediments
Objective:	4.	Strengthen and improve capacity in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to adopt and use ESTs for freshwater and urban management. Strategy & external partners: Strategy elements include: 1. Continue to develop and improve training material on planning and management tools, eg EMS for urban management, environmental risk assessment (EnRA), environmental technology assessment (EnTA) and adoption and use of ESTs

		2. In partnership with other institutions, provide training through regional workshops and other media (including the Internet) 3. Identify and implement projects to demonstrate the application of ESTs in addressing specific environmental problems 4. Supporting the capacity building priorities identified through UNEP GC, international environment conventions and global programs of action 5. Identify and implement projects to demonstrate the application of ESTs in addressing specific environmental problems Partners include: • Secretariats of environmental conventions (in particular those dealing with chemicals and wastes) and global programs of action on water. • Government agencies (particularly involved in bilateral technology transfer), universities and research organizations, training institutions, NGOs (local government (eg, ICLEI) , environment and industry), • Other members of the UN family (eg Habitat, UNDP, UNIDO, UNU, WHO, WMO, UNITAR). • Within Japan, the IETC supporting Foundations, the International Lake Environment Committee (ILEC) and the Global Environment Centre (GEC). • Other major EST information providers and information system managers <u>Assumptions</u>: Political stability, adequate institutional framework, political commitment on the part of government and supporting foundations
Result:	4.1	The potential contribution of EST systems and hard technologies is understood and their adoption and use is integrated into development and management plans. An increase in the adoption and use of ESTs for addressing environmental problems of cities and freshwater basins.

		Performance indicator:
		The training materials produced by the IETC are adopted and used by institutions and organizations for training personnel.
		Number of workshops held
		Technology demonstration projects implemented
		Action plans from governments to follow-through lessons learned on ESTs from capacity building activities, i.e., training and advisory services
		Source books on ESTs produced and distributed
Outputs:	4.1.1	Reports of workshops
	4.1.2	Trained participants
	4.1.3	Awareness raised among stakeholders
	4.1.4	Additional information/feedback on ESTs
	4.1.5	Source books produced

Programme element 4.2: Production and consumption

Issues to address:

Current patterns of production and consumption are leading to increased generation of wastes and pollutants, and unsustainable demand on natural resources. Reducing the environmental consequences of this industrial development and increase in consumption of goods and services, requires better understanding of the driving forces behind these trends. Subsequently greater attention needs to be paid to improving resource efficiency of industry, adoption of cleaner and safer methods of production, including service sectors, and encouraging improvements in the conception and life-cycle of products. Governments and industry have complementary roles in putting in place policies and management practices to achieve this.

Objective: 1.	To improve worldwide awareness and understanding of cleaner and safer production issues, and to promote the use of related management tools and technologies leading to efficient use of natural resources and pollution prevention. Strategy & external partners: The main elements of the strategy are: • address key industry sectors that have high environmental and safety impacts, and which are significant consumers of natural resources, including energy and water. Sectors include natural resource industries such as mining, oil and gas and forestry, manufacturing industries of all kinds focussing also on small and medium enterprises, construction and service industries including tourism. • assist in the transfer of environmentally sound technologies through information exchange, development of assessment methodologies and management procedures in industry, including guidelines for technology exporters. • assist in implementation of environmental conventions in an integrated way • dissemination of technical reports and bulletins concerning industry sectors and environmental management tools, as well as information exchange through electronic information systems and databases on diskette.

		• maintaining international expert working groups and other linkages to technical institutions and sources of expertise in key subject areas such as cleaner production, APELL, EMS, and in industry sectors and tourism, drawing also on experience in developing countries. External partners include other UN bodies such as UNIDO, UNDP, World Tourism Organization, WHO and the World Bank, as well as industry associations and institutes in sectors such as iron and steel, mining, oil and gas, textiles, tanning, tourism and others, and with peak industry bodies such as the International Chamber of Commerce, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. Links also will be maintained with independent institutes such as Wuppertal, the International Institute of Industrial Environmental Economics, the International Institute for Sustainable Development, World Resource Institute and others, as well as with national and international NGOs working on industrial pollution issues Assumptions: Continued co-operation by external partners
Result:	1.1	Better access to information, and greater understanding by governments, industry and other stakeholders of the barriers and opportunities for establishing preventive policies and strategies in sustainable production and consumption in various industry sectors, and in government policy. Performance indicator: Use of information systems and services by governments, industry and other stakeholders • Further signatories of the Cleaner Production Declaration among governments and industries in all regions and major industry sectors More engineering, professional and business schools are integrating environmental aspects into their curriculum.
Outputs:	1.1.1	Technical publications including: • Industry and Environment Review and supplements on cleaner production, technology assessment, tourism;

		• Technical reports and guidelines on environmental management in industry sectors such as construction industry, agro-industry, tourism, engineering contractors; • Updates of publications on environmental reporting, EIA and corporate environmental accounting.
	1.1.2	Electronic information systems and databases to exchange information on environmental technologies and cleaner and safer production, as well as specific information systems focussing on key industry sectors such as mining and oil and gas.
	1.1.3	Training initiatives and events for capacity-building
	1.1.4	Report on progress of the implementation of the International Cleaner Production Declaration and of results achieved to promote resource productivity worldwide.
	1.1.5	International workshops and high-level seminars on cleaner production, APELL(accident prevention) in key sectors such as tourism and travel, and mining, oil and gas, forestry, construction, industrial estate management.
	1.1.6	Education material used by engineering schools worldwide to promote incorporation of sustainable industrial development issues into university courses.
	1.1.7	Studies and seminars as defined per specific project on promoting CP investment in developing countries
Objective:	2.	Support and catalyze national and regional cleaner production centres, and expand networks of government and industry sector experts to provide ongoing input and advice. <u>Strategy & external partners</u>: The main elements of the strategies are: • To catalyze the establishment of new and strengthening of the national cleaner production centres. • To involve Industry and government partners, experts to actively contribute to networks of cleaner production specialists. • To provide leadership worldwide and to network the cleaner production centres, and monitor and evaluate their effectiveness and chare experiences.

		External partners include the host governments, national and international funding bodies, UNIDO, UNDP, the World Bank, national and regional financial institutions, as well as national industry associations and business groups and the ISO secretariat. Assumptions: Ongoing funding from counterparts and national bodies, and availability of suitable experts for the networks. Network
Result:	2.1	Establishment of national and regional cleaner production centres, backed by appropriate networks of experts, and conduct of cleaner production assessments and studies, training programmes and awareness raising. Performance indicator: More national and regional centres are established to promote the cleaner (and safer) production concepts Operation of national and regional cleaner production centres and their subsidiary programmes are demonstrated, including cleaner production assessments in companies, policy dialogue with national institutions. Working groups of cleaner production and industry sector and specialists are supporting the centres.
Outputs:	2.1.1	Seminar presentations to business groups and governments, training of national personnel in cleaner production and environmental management.
	2.1.2	Development and expanding of support material for the centres such as electronic information exchange systems, upgraded versions of the International Cleaner Production Clearinghouse (ICPIC), technology and product assessment methodologies, and maintaining lists of national and international experts, trainers in cleaner production, and information sources.
	2.1.3	Publication of technical reports on key industry sectors in the host country, and development of training manuals to be used by the centres and other national institutions, and simplified guidance material on environmental management systems and ISO standards related to environment.
	2.1.4	Awareness raising and training material, including a report on lessons learned from the current NCPCs.

Objective:	3.	Raise awareness of international organizations, governments, industry, business and public bodies on sustainable consumption patterns to minimize resource depletion and pollution, to take advantage of creating new markets, and to enhance the capabilities of governments, industry and other organizations to make policy decisions and take other actions at all levels. Strategy & external partners: The main elements of the strategies are: • to promote more efficient consumption patterns in industry, agriculture and government; • to facilitate the dialogue amongst key stakeholders including the advertising and marketing sectors, and consumers. External partners include national governments, CSD, UNECE, OECD and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, policy institutes and consumer organizations. Assumptions: Ongoing support to establish and increase consumption issues
Result:	3.1	Higher level of consensus on issues of sustainable consumption patterns in industry and the public arena, and improved capacity by governments to consider and adopt national policies and strategies on sustainable consumption. Initiatives launched on the part of industry, NGOs and others to promote more efficient consumption patterns Performance indicator: Increase number of institutions sponsoring and participating in projects such as studies reports and surveys on consumption issues and the driving forces, and codes of conduct in key advertising and marketing sectors Increasing numbers of high-level participants in debate on consumption, Better-defined policy positions of governments and institutions.

Outputs:	3.1.1	Surveys, reports and technical guidance documents and codes of conduct on consumption issues, in particular concerning the role of the sustainable products, influence of the advertising industry, market influences, monitoring of consumption patterns, and the role of driving forces to consumption.
	3.1.2	Expert meetings of international specialists from the public and private sectors and national policy-makers to study the driving forces, evaluate options and define possible policy elements. Establishment of greater linkages, alliances and networks in consumption issues, in particular with other international bodies concerned with consumer issues and consumption, and with national funding bodies, and with industry. In addition, the marketing and advertising industries and multi-nationals, industry sectors that are major consumers of resources such as mining, metallurgy, construction and travel and transport, will be important to include.
	3.1.3	Preparation of policy tool kits and training material to support capacity building in countries, and in public and private organizations to deal with promoting more efficient consumption in sectors such as resource and manufacturing industry, tourism and service sectors, as well as in the public arena.

Programme element 4.3: Chemicals

Issues to address:

The production, trade, and use of chemicals is essential for sustainable development. There are currently approximately 100,000 chemicals in commerce around the world; many of which can be used safely. However there are a significant number of chemicals in use that cause damage to the environment and/or human health on both a local level and a global level. UNEP fulfills a vital role in protecting health and the environment by (1) catalyzing global actions (such as treaty development and implementation) to protect and mitigate against toxic threats, and by (2) building national capacities (through workshops, training, capacity building and information exchange) to enable countries to take the necessary local actions to protect themselves from toxic chemicals.

Objective:	1.	Ensure the operation of the interim secretariat for the PIC convention, jointly with FAO, ensuring that the voluntary programme operates according to the requirements of the new treaty, promoting understanding, training, and ratification, and facilitating a smooth transition to the operation of the convention at such time as it enters into force. Strategy & external partners: Under the guidance of the bureau of the INC (and COP when the convention enters into force), and jointly with FAO, continue the operation of the voluntary PIC procedure in accordance with the provisions of the new Rotterdam convention, and promote the smooth entry into force and implementation of the new instrument. Assumptions: Sufficient resources are provided to implement programme. Firm political commitment by governments.
Result:	1.1	A legally binding instrument is in place to protect countries from toxic pesticides and other chemicals in international trade. Performance indicator: Voluntary PIC procedure is in place implemented according to the convention with at least 155 countries participating. PIC Convention enters into force with at least 50 countries ratifying it
Outputs:	1.1.1	INC-7 and 8 held, COP-1 planned (2002), and joint interim secretariat is fully operational

Objective:	2.	Conclude negotiations of a legally binding instrument on POPs, including holding a meeting of the Conference of the Plenipotentiaries, and ensuring the operation of the interim POPs secretariat in the event that function is entrusted to UNEP. Strategy & external partners: Under the guidance of the bureau of the INC, ensure the successful completion of the POPs negotiations, adoption and signature of the treaty, and operation of interim procedures as deemed appropriate by the signatories. Assumptions: Sufficient resources are provided to implement programme. Firm political commitment by governments.
Result:	2.1	A legally binding international instrument is in place to protect the world's peoples and environment from persistent organic pollutants Performance indicator: The POPs Convention is negotiated, adopted and signed by more than 50 governments Interim POPs secretariat begins operation
Outputs:	2.1.1	INC-4, 5, and Diplomatic Conference held
	2.1.2	Signed convention and agreement on interim arrangements.
Objective:	3.	Promote the early reduction and elimination of releases of POPs into the environment through information exchange and capacity building programmes directed toward the 12 POPs as well as further POPs which may be identified by governments for inclusion in the POPs instrument Strategy & external partners: Design and implement training programme on selecting chemical and non-chemical alternatives to POPs (with WHO, FAO and others) Promote information exchange on chemical and non-chemical alternatives, including risk assessments and regulatory controls addressing the alternatives

		Jointly with the secretariat of the Basel convention, design and implement a training programme on identification, management, and destruction of PCBs Jointly with FAO and the Basel secretariat, and in coordination with the IFCS, design and implement a project to help countries identify, manage, and dispose of unwanted stocks of pesticides and other chemicals, including POPs Provide training to countries in the identification of sources of dioxins and furans Jointly with IETC and Production and Consumption, develop and implement a project to assist countries in identifying and reducing their releases of dioxins and furans Continue and enhance UNEP's partnership with the Russian Federation to build chemical safety capacities in CIS Countries Continue and build upon New Chemicals awareness raising workshop programme <u>Assumptions</u>: Sufficient resources are provided to implement programme. Countries, IGOs and NGOs substantively contribute to the work (e.g., The WHO Roll Back Malaria programme)
Result:	3.1	Countries are provided assistance to better develop their own chemical safety programmes that take into consideration their special needs, and can thereby better protect their citizens and environments from dangerous chemicals, including awareness raising, training and capacity building to promote the early reduction or elimination of releases of POPs to the environment, and on implementation of the Rotterdam Convention <u>Performance indicator</u>: At least 100 countries are trained on selecting alternatives to POPs, reducing/eliminating dioxin and furan emissions, and managing PCBs, and other POPs reduction measures At least 100 countries are provided guidance on the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention through awareness raising workshops

Outputs:	3.1.1	POPs awareness raising, training, and capacity building
	3.1.2	PIC awareness raising and training
	3.1.3	Awareness raising, training, and capacity building to promote chemical safety
	3.1.4	Increased information exchange on alternative substances and technologies for reducing/eliminating releases of POPs into the environment.
Objective:	4.	Promote the protection of human health and the environment from the adverse effects of toxic chemicals at the national, subregional, and regional level through capacity building and information exchange programmes. Assess the exposure of persons and environments globally by researching the levels, uses, releases, transport mechanisms, and other factors relevant to POPs, persistent toxic bioaccumulators, and other chemicals. <u>Strategy & external partners</u>: Publish and distribute POPs report and clickable map on characterization of sources and levels of POPs globally Implement GEF project to characterize the global levels, releases, and transport of persistent toxic bioaccumulators Produce case studies and compendium report on POPs problems and solutions in developing countries and countries with economies in transition Continue and enhance POPs alternatives expert system with input from governments, FAO, WHO, and others Update guidelines on identification of PCB containing materials Maintain and update inventory of global PCB destruction capacity Maintain and update guidance on identification of sources of dioxins and furans As further POPs candidates are identified through the negotiation and implementation of the convention, produce assessment documents as needed by parties

		Continue and expand POPs Clearinghouse Implement " Heavy Metals" Clearinghouse Maintain and update " Chemicals" Clearinghouse Develop and implement programme of global tissue sampling and monitoring for POPs/PBTs Issue specialized publications on chemical safety Continue to promote the development and expansion of the global information network on chemicals (GINC) Continue Query Response programme to ensure countries have access to quality information on chemicals Continue partnerships with the private sector to explore improved availability of IRPTC databank, and upgrades Continue and regularly update " Inventory of Information Sources" Continue and update " Guide to Finding Chemical Safety Information on Internet" Promote the state of the knowledge on Endocrine Disruptors (with OECD and IPCS) Continue joint SIDS publication and data access activities with OECD Support PRTR activities (with OECD and UNITAR) including maintaining PRTR clearinghouse, supporting national projects, developing technical reports, and promoting PRTRs in general Continue to expand the chemical management " toolbook" (with UNITAR and others) Assumptions: Sufficient resources are provided to implement programme.
Result:	4.1	Countries have a better understanding of the scope and magnitude of the hazards and risks of, and exposures to, toxic chemicals Performance indicator: 15 Publications on POPs and POPs emission reduction/elimination measures are issued 5 Publications on Chemical safety are issued

Outputs:	4.1.1	Publications and information support useful to reducing and eliminating released of POPs into the environment
	4.1.2	Publications and information support useful to chemical safety in general

Programme element 4.4: Energy and OzonAction (OzonAction programme is funded through Multilateral Ozone Fund and Global Environmental Facility and not included here. Please see footnote*)

Issues to address:

Global consumption of energy continues to increase, following a clearly unsustainable upward path. The extraction, production, transportation, and use of fuels (primarily fossil) and production and transmission of electricity affect adversely the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. More sustainable means of obtaining the services that energy provides are critical to long term sustainable development.

Objective: 1.	To provide policy makers in governments and industry with relevant, practical, timely information and improve their skills so that they can make better, more informed decisions concerning energy policies, practices, and investments. Strategy & external partners: Strategy: promote information exchange and raise awareness about cost-effective options for improving energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources; develop and disseminate practical policies, strategies, and tools; enhance capacity to incorporate environmental analysis in energy policy planning in developing and transitional countries. External partners: UNEP Collaborating Centre for Energy and Environment, UNDP, UNCTAD, UNIDO, multilateral development and commercial banks, OECD, IEA, OLADE, WBCSD, TERI and other NGOs.

* In its capacity as an implementing agency of both the Multilateral Ozone Fund and Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNEP creates enabling conditions to protect the ozone layer in developing countries and Countries with Economies in Transition (CEITs).

In order for the Montreal Protocol to be successfully implemented in these countries, governments and industry require assistance to strengthen their capacity to make informed decisions that will result in effective investment projects to phase out ozone depleting substances (ODS). Information exchange, training and networking on technology and policies are required to build the local expertise required for the responsible management of these ODS phase-out projects.

The corresponding biennium Work Programme (approximately US$ 21 million) is approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

		Assumptions: Countries and stakeholders will continue to act in ways consistent with the eventual entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol: the climate change agenda will continue to be prominent and closely linked to energy issues.
Result:	1.1	Better understanding and practically applicable knowledge of 1) the potential of energy efficient technologies and 2) the policies and practices available to promote their wider adoption throughout society. Performance indicator: Number of NCPCs offering guidance or technical services related to energy efficiency (target: six centres); number of environment agencies/transport ministries using guidelines (target: 15 organizations)
Outputs:	1.1.1	Strengthened energy component in UNEP's Cleaner Production programme, including increased capabilities on the part of National Cleaner Production Centres to provide advisory services to industry clients on energy conservation issues, technical documents, and resource materials.
	1.1.2	Tools for assessing energy and climate change implications of different transport alternatives.
Result:	1.2	Better understanding of the role that renewable energy sources can play in providing energy services with low environmental impacts, and the ability to recognize and remove barriers to their more widespread use. Performance indicator: National policies are changed to remove or reduce at least some barriers to renewable energy technologies in the three target countries.
Outputs:	1.2.1	International seminar/workshop on removal of barriers to renewable energy sources in Africa, with case studies/country reports from three countries (Zimbabwe, Ghana, Egypt) and report of the study.
	1.2.2	African pilot programme on renewable energy barriers removal is started in additional countries in Asia and Latin America.
Result:	1.3	Improved understanding by policy makers and energy planners of the environmental impacts associated with energy production and use, and the incorporation of environmental management practices into energy planning and policy making.

		Performance indicator: High quality, influential documents submitted to CSD9; increase in number of energy planning departments using basic environmental management tools to analyze the consequences of energy policy decisions.
Outputs:	1.3.1	Substantive input to CSD 9, which will examine sustainable energy issues.
	1.3.2	Technical documents/expert seminars on energy sector reform.
Result:	1.4	Enhanced awareness on climate change mitigation and adaptation policies, strategies, and technologies to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and generally address climate change issues. Performance indicator: Number of requests for information placed to GCCIB; number and type of requests for technical advice and guidance made by countries as part of their national communications under the UNFCCC; number of requests for technical publications on climate change mitigation analysis/assessment.
Outputs:	1.4.1	Climate change mitigation and mitigation assessment guidelines.
	1.4.2	Pilot programme on CDM national capacity building workshops (three), analysis on methodological issues pertaining to operational characteristics of the CDM.
	1.4.3	Methodologies and policy tools (voluntary initiatives, energy auditing) that can be used by decision makers in industry and government to reduce CO_2 emissions.
	1.4.4	Technical backstopping on National Communications Support Programme.

Programme element 4.5: Economics and Trade

Issues to address:

Various approaches to address environmental degradation have evolved since the 1960s, including command-and-control regulations and standards. However, emphasis has shifted to addressing pricing failures linked to environmental degradation, placing an appropriate price, or tax, on polluting activities so as to internalize environmental and social costs, provide proper incentives to reduce harmful activities, and reduce the excessive demand that is placed on the assimilative capacity of the environment. The challenges posed lead into unchartered waters, where the focus would have to be on enhancing the capacities of countries, particularly developing countries and countries with economies in transition (CIT) in integrating environmental considerations in decision-making, through the development and implementation of policy packages and economic instruments commensurate with the socio-economic conditions and development priorities of countries.

Ensuring the mutually supportive relationship between international trade liberalization and environmental policies represents another important policy challenge. The challenge is how to ensure that the process of continued trade liberalization and trade expansion does not take place at the expense of environmental quality. An important element of UNEP's programme is therefore to help identify, in cooperation with relevant international trade and economic organizations, integrated policy responses capable of assisting governments to introduce optimal environmental policy responses which work in close sequence with international trade agendas.

Since 1991, UNEP has been working with the financial services sector to increase environmental awareness and encourage the integration of environmental considerations into the internal and external operations of financial services institutions. The challenge is to raise the level of environmental awareness across the sector and to foster consideration of environment and sustainable development in credit and investment decision-making.

To address the above issues this subprogramme element comprises of three main components: Economics, Trade and Financial Services.

Objective: 1.	Economics: Enhance the capacities particularly of developing countries and countries in transition in integrating environmental considerations in development and decision making. The economics component of the programme will specifically: 1. Promote the use and application of methodologies and techniques for the valuation of environmental and natural resources. 2. Enhance integration of environmental and social dimensions into the national income accounting framework

3. Develop a framework for a national EIA system that emphasises strategic use and its linkages with other assessment and incentive tools

Increase efficiency and cost-effectiveness in the application of EIs in dynamic and macroeconomic settings

Strategy & external partners:

Valuation: Preparing sector and country specific educational and training materials, building on UNEP's publications and compendia of country case studies, and convening workshops in developing countries and countries with economies in transition (CITs), particularly in the following areas: water, coastal areas and marine resources, biodiversity, and the urban environment; Environmental and Natural Resource Accounting (ERA): Undertaking country case studies, based on the operational manual prepared under the auspices of the UNEP International Working Group to enhance the capacity of technicians, and undertake training workshops to promote the application of ERA methodologies and approaches; Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Revising and Updating the UNEP EIA Training Resource Manual to include a technical basis of EIA, social impact assessment, strategic impact assessment, and approaches for integrating economic, social and economic appraisal; Economic Instruments (EI): Enhancing capacities of countries, particularly developing countries and CITs, in the design and application of economic instruments to achieve environmental objectives; preparing sector and country specific educational and training materials which build on the results of the country case studies undertaken by UNEP, and convening workshops in developing countries and CITs; providing a platform for a multilateral consultative process to address modalities for promoting the use of economic instruments for environmental management and sustainable development, including the management of global commons.

As concerns work on economic instruments, it is particularly important that UNEP maintains close collaboration with relevant organizations including the World Bank, UNIDO, UNDP, UNCTAD, OECD, EU, IEA and IAE as well as with Convention Secretariats and its subsidiary bodies.

Assumptions:

Close collaborative arrangements maintained with national institutions and external partners.

Result:	1.1	Assessment Tools 1. Valuation: Contribute to the further development and application of valuation methodologies, emphasising in particular the valuation of services and quantification of damages incurred through the use of natural resources, including transboundary externalities and non-market services, such as those measured in recreational values, option values and existence values. These should also be applied, as appropriate in EIAs, Cost-benefit Analyses, Risk Assessments, and Natural Resource Accounting. 2. Environmental and Natural Resource Accounting: Further develop and promote the application of methodologies and approaches that integrate environmental and social elements into national income accounting frameworks. This should be undertaken with a view to providing policy makers with information on the economic significance of environmental and natural resources and implications of development plans on resource depletion and degradation. 3. Environmental Impact Assessment: Promote the further development and use of EIA as a cost-effective and practical tool for integrating environment and development in decision-making at various levels (policy, programme, and project) and enhance capacities. Economic Incentives Economic Instruments: Promote the development, design and application of economic instruments to influence attitudes, consumption and production patterns, to achieve sound environmental management and sustainable development. The aim is also to enhance international cooperation and provide a continuous consultative process to address constraints and impediments to the use and application of economic instruments and address the necessary technical, institutional, and financial requirements needed to promote their use. A further objective is to support empirical research and the elaboration of practical approaches and guidelines on economic instrument use (ie., taxes, subsidies, tradeable permits, deposit-refund systems, etc.) <u>Performance indicator</u>: Enhanced integration of environmental considerations in policy and decision making

		Better understanding of the environmental implications of macroeconomic policies Better understanding of the environmental and socioeconomic implications of incorporating environment and development Improved design and application of economic instruments. Greater exchange of information, coordination of analysis and comparison of the performance of different types of instruments.
Outputs:	1.1.1	Valuation Training Workshop (1)
	1.1.2	Environmental and Resource Accounting Country-case Studies (3)
	1.1.3	Environmental and Resource Accounting Methodology Workshops (2)
	1.1.4	Revision and Updating of EIA Training Resource Manual
	1.1.5	EIA Capacity Building workshops (3)
	1.1.6	Economic Instrument Country-case Studies (6)
	1.1.7	Economic Instrument Capacity Building Workshops (3)
	1.1.8	Consultative Meetings on Economic Instruments (3)
Objective:	2.	Trade: Improve understanding of the environmental impacts of world trade and trade liberalization, with a view to designing and implementing policies for integrating environmental considerations in trade policies. . In particular, improve the integration of environmental factors into the Millennium Round of multilateral trade negotiations, as well as the design and implementation policy packages for integrating environmental considerations in trade policies at the national level. Enhance understanding of trade and environment policies with regard to UNEP-administered Conventions. Areas of focus will include continued work on monitoring, data reporting; assessing the trade and economic implications of implementing different Conventions, including possible implications for trade rules; possible trade issues related to the increased use of economic instruments in Conventions; and the design and implementation of enabling mechanisms for meeting the objectives of the Conventions.

		Strategy & external partners: The Trade Component will continue to provide analysis of different economic, legal and other environmental linkages between trade and environmental policies. In particular, the component will focus on three major areas: (1) supporting efforts by countries, in particular developing countries, in approaching a new round of multilateral trade negotiations (currently referred to as the 'Millennium Round'), in order to help integrate different environmental considerations into trade policies. This work will include providing more robust quantitative and qualitative data related to the environmental benefits of removing trade restrictions and distortions in various sectors, including subsidies in the fisheries, agriculture, transport, textiles and energy sectors, as well as assessing potential areas of optimal policy intervention. This work will also include assessing the possible additional or preferential liberalization in the environmental goods and services sector. This work will be conducted in close cooperation with the World Trade Organization's Committee on Trade and Environment, the World Bank, the OECD and other organizations; (2) strengthening methodologies to assess the environmental effects of trade liberalization. This work will include improving UNEP's work in assessing various environmental costs and benefits of trade-induced economic growth, and more importantly identifying appropriate policy responses at the national and international levels; and (3) continuing UNEP's work in building coherence and coordination among UNEP-administered International Environmental Agreements on the issue of trade and environment Activities will be undertaken closely with the WTO, UNCTAD as well as such regional accords as NAFTA, MERCOSUR, APEC and other initiatives. Contributions from and partnerships with international organizations will be sought and strengthened, in particular with the WTO, UNCTAD, the World Bank and OECD. Assumptions: Close collaborative arrangements maintained with national institutions and external partners
Result:	2.1	Improved understanding of issues related to trade and environment in UNEP-administered Conventions. Improved understanding among trade experts of the environmental dimensions of the international trade policy agenda.

		Understanding of the policy linkages between environmental impacts and macroeconomic policies, and identification of domestic and international environmental policy options to ensure a balance between the objectives of trade liberalization and environmental protection. Assessment of the environmental costs and benefits of removing trade restrictions and distortions with a view to promoting the integration of trade and environmental policies. Performance indicator: Increased number of trade policies that take into account environmental issues and considerations Better understanding of how trade and economic instruments effect the implementation of Conventions and how they can be used to meet the objectives of Conventions
Outputs:	2.1.1	Report on expert meeting on coherence and Common Principles (1)
	2.1.2	Performance Indicators: Analysis, Methodology and reporting (1)
	2.1.3	Report on Trade and Economic Implications of Implementing Different Conventions (1)
	2.1.4	The environmental impacts of trade liberalization - 4 country studies
	2.1.5	Regional capacity building workshops on integrating environmental considerations in trade policies (2)
	2.1.6	Analysis of the Environmental Costs and Benefits of Trade Policy Reform (1)
	2.1.7	Sectoral Analysis Workshops: Agriculture, Energy, Fisheries, transport, textiles, Services
Objective:	3.	Financial Services: Improve the awareness, understanding and integration of environmental considerations into the internal and external operations of financial services institutions. In particular the integration of environmental considerations into investment and lending policies.

Strengthen and build on the capacity of the existing network of 4,000 banks across the world to facilitate the transfer of best practice and the sharing of environmental risk management tools.

Enhance the environmental performance of the financial community through the dissemination of information and advice throughout the established network.

Strategy & external partners:

Four major areas will be focussed upon: (1) Capacity Building. The focus of UNEP's work in this area is to enhance the capacity of developing countries and CITs to implement environmentally sound and sustainable development programmes. This programme directly supports such a key objective primarily through the technical committee, assessing the applicability of environmental tools and promoting their practical use. The core network of 116 signatories world-wide support other institutions looking to improve through the wider base of 4,000 banks in contact through the Initiative; (2) Co-ordination within UNEP. Our activities directly support the overall programme of UNEP. Regular consultations ensure co-ordination and interaction between our work. To build on this synergy we shall promote at least one new joint project during this period. This will assist in co-operation and integration of objectives; (3) External Co-ordination. A major element of work is to closely coordinate activities with other interested parties, particularly other UN organizations, national government agencies, transnational organizations and the financial services community. The International Roundtables which to date have brought together some 600 leaders in this area will continue to provide a global outreach. In addition targeted Regional meetings, linked to existing work programmes, such as the CSD or the European Commission, will provide opportunities for more broad consultation; and, (4) The review of existing and proposed research activities. A major thrust of the programme is to promote information exchange on existing and proposed research work in environmental economic-related policies and analytical techniques, with special focus on work designed for use in developing countries. Building on the existing network of 4,000 banks world-wide the current information flows will be maintained and strengthened. A targeted review of the Conventions will be undertaken, starting with the Climate Change Convention to support a greater level of implementation.

		Activities on environment and the financial services sector will be carried out closely with the appropriate international and regional organizations involved in policy formulation and advice, namely UNCTAD and regional organizations such as CERS, and national EPAs. Contributions from and partnerships with relevant international organizations will be sought and strengthened, in particular with the World Bank Group, WBCSD and OECD. Assumptions: Close collaborative arrangements maintained with national institutions and external partners.
Result:	3.1	An increase in the members of the Financial Services Initiative Publication of a quarterly newsletter The establishment of an effective and close network of the members of both the Banking and the Insurance Initiatives. A more active role of members of both initiatives in contributing to sustainable development activities. Performance indicator: Increase from 116 to at least 130 by the end of the biennium for the banks and 75 (as of June 1998) to 100 for the insurance. Newsletter distributed in paper format to a targeted audience of 2, 500 and in electronic form to be freely available on the Internet. Increased number of joint meetings and activities. The maintenance of a comprehensive database of members and other interested parties.
Outputs:	3.1.1	International Roundtables for Banks (2)
	3.1.2	Regional Financial Institutions Meetings (5)
	3.1.3	Guidelines and training manuals (7)
	3.1.4	Report on Survey of Implementation - Financial Institutions
	3.1.5	Feasibility report on Financial Market Opportunities related to Climate Change - Feasibility study

3.1.6	International Conferences for the Insurance Industry (2)
3.1.7	Regional Insurance Industry Meetings (4)
3.1.8	Publications relating to Climate Change agenda by Insurance Industry (3)
3.1.9	Publications by Insurance Industry (3)
3.1.10	Report on Insurance Industry Survey of Implementation
3.1.11	Feasibility Study on Financial Markets and Green Investment

Programme element 4.6: Divisional Office and Regional Officers

Objective:	1.	To set policy and ensure co-ordination on key issues such as technology transfer, information systems and programmatic themes, between the various subprogramme elements and with other UNEP Divisions.
Result:	1.1	Greater synergies between programme elements. Improved linkages with other UNEP Divisions. Performance indicator: Effectiveness of an integrated approach.
Outputs:	1.1.1	Integrated responses to key environmental issues.
Objective:	2.	To engage key stakeholders from the industry/business sector in addressing environmental issues.
Result:	2.1	Enhanced partnership between UNEP and industry/business and other key stakeholders. Performance indicator: Increased joint activities between UNEP and industry/business.
Outputs:	2.1.1	Consultative meetings between UNEP and business/industry to minimize the environmental impacts of industry/business activities.
Objective:	3.	To help implement the subprogramme in the regions in close co-operation with regional offices as well as provide UNEP with information regarding the relevant needs of the countries.
Result:	3.1	More relevant programmes. Performance indicator: Better understanding and ability to address environmental issues related to urban issues, production and consumption, sound use of chemicals, energy, and economy and trade.
Outputs:	3.1.1	Activities conducted jointly between Regional Offices and Division units.

Subprogramme 5

REGIONAL COOPERATION AND REPRESENTATION

Overview:

Environmental problems differ from region to region. Global environmental policies and programmes have to take regional needs and priorities into account in order to be successful. Regional cooperation increases the delivery and impact of global programmes.

The Nairobi Declaration stipulates that regionalization should be strengthened through the increased involvement and participation of regional ministerial and other relevant forums in UNEP process, complementary to the central coordinating role of Headquarters.

In Decision SS.5/1, Section 2, the Executive Director was urged to work with Governments to establish a common core mandate and set of regional responsibilities and propose adequate allocations for each regional office, while recognizing the specificities of each of the offices.

In order to facilitate enhanced regional delivery, a Nairobi based coordination office has been set up. This office will be responsible for promoting regional policy integration, coordinating programme planning and providing services to the regional offices as appropriate.

Mandate:

General Assembly Resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 - Governing Council Decisions 17/27, 18/24, 18/38, 19/31. SS.V/1., Nairobi Declaration.

United Nations System-wide Linkages:

Within UNEP, this Division will work closely with all other Programme Divisions to deliver UNEP's programme in the regions.

Regional Offices are essential for initiating, promoting, coordinating and catalyzing environment related work of the UN system in the regions, helping promote sustainable development.

Resource Requirement (US$):

This subprogramme consists of the subprogramme elements detailed below, as well as the total resource requirement from the Environment Fund Programme and the expected external resources for performing the proposed Programme of Work are as follows:

Subprogramme Element		Environment Fund Programme
5.1	Regional Policy, planning and servicing based at Headquarters	2,730,000
5.2	Regional Offices	17,770,000
	Africa	3,160,000
	Asia & the Pacific	3,370,000
	Europe	3,900,000
	Latin America & the Caribbean	3,680,000
	North America	1,080,000
	West Asia	2,580,000
	Subprogramme Total	**20,500,000**

Expected contributions from Regular Budget: 1,471,300

Expected external funding based on previous bienniums:

Trust Funds:	1,570,400
Counterpart Contributions:	1,520,408

Programme element 5.1: Regional policy, planning and servicing based at Headquarters

Issues to address:

The Nairobi-based coordination office will be responsible for promoting regional policy integration, coordinating programme planning and providing services to the regional offices as appropriate, to facilitate enhanced regional delivery.

Objective:	1.	To strengthen and better co-ordinate the operation of the Regional Offices in order to improve UNEP's agenda setting, policy making, sustainable development planning and resource allocation. Strategy & external partners: • Promoting and helping to ensure policy integration between UNEP and the regions; • Facilitating the flow of information between Headquarters and the Regional Offices and vice versa; • Organizing and facilitating regional participation in the planning and budgeting of UNEP's programme of work; • Servicing the information, logistical and backstopping needs of the regions, as necessary. Partners include PRs and other Government representatives, NGOs, UN system, international media and the private sector. Assumptions: Support from Governments. Adequate level of funding and human resources. Information systems in place to ensure a regular two-way communication flow.
Result:	1.1	Regional perspectives and priorities adequately reflected in UNEP's global programmes Performance indicator: Inclusion of regional aspects into programmes of other divisions and the overall UNEP programme of work. Regional component approved by GC
Outputs:	1.1.1	Coordinated, harmonised strategy in place defining the operational relationship of the coordination office and the regional offices. Strategy implemented and

		fine-tuned on the basis of ongoing experience. Other guidelines in place and adjusted on the relationship of HQ and the ROs and the Regional Seas offices and ROs. Specific outputs: • Strategy document defining the relationship of UNEP HQ and the ROs; • Strategy document defining the operational relationship of the ROs and the Regional Seas offices
	1.1.2	Inputs from Regional Office on their region's perspectives and priorities collected and reflected in UNEP POW Specific outputs: • Regular liaison with all ROs - ensured by correspondence, e-mails, calls; • Updated coordination office information sheets on regional concerns - regularly; • Common regional concerns flagged for special investigation; • Recommendations developed on regional content in policy planning; • Input of regional concerns into planning process ensured - through participation in planning meetings; • Operationalization of regional level concerns in division activities - ensured by frequent and regular contact.
Result:	1.2	UNEP environmental priorities better reflected in regional environmental and policy fora (e.g. AMCEN, CAMRE) leading to improved regional environmental decision-making and policies; improved delivery of UNEP environmental agenda and increased visibility for UNEP Performance indicator: Acceptance by Governments of UNEP environmental priorities - as reflected in their policy documents • PRs satisfied with UNEP regional response

Outputs:	1.2.1	UNEP policy and priorities developed and reflected in agendas of regional policy fora through involvement in the development stage, provision of documentation and preparation of such fora. Specific outputs: • UNEP global policy document available; • Other relevant documentation collected, prepared and distributed; • Strategy document available on regional GC meetings; • UNEP input to regional fora provided through Ros • Support to the preparation process for regional fora;
	1.2.2	Support for Regional Offices to ensure their work programmes reflect UNEP policy and priorities. Specific outputs: Inputs on HQ priorities into RO programme planning; Budgetary advice and coordination.
Result:	1.3	One-stop shop and backstopping systems in place, providing ROs with access to HQ knowledge base and support and HQ with access to regional knowledge base and experience Performance indicator: In-house and regional satisfaction with information flows Satisfied PRs
Outputs:	1.3.1	Information strategy for the regions developed and in place with some attention to increased cooperation in information affairs between the regions. Specific outputs: • Information strategy document available; • Strategy formulated in the light of experience; • Inter-regional communication correspondence, e-mails, calls;

		• Assistance with regional information activities e.g. with materials preparation and events as appropriate.
	1.3.2	Briefing notes on environmental developments in the regions provided for ED, IPA (press releases) and divisions (e.g. early warnings/information gathering) Specific outputs: • Regular stream of briefing notes provided as appropriate
	1.3.3	Material on UNEP in the regions collected, processed and disseminated in various formats. Specific outputs: • UNEP in the Regions newsletter produced and distributed • Regular reports to CPR, GC, GA and others; • Input section to Annual Report - 2 • Annual brochure produced and distributed - 2 • Inputs to regional publications e.g. Tierra America collated - 12 • Video films and spot ads commissioned and distributed - 6
Result:	1.4	Additional funds mobilised for UNEP through coordination of and support to regional fund raising activities Performance indicator: Increased flow of funds to UNEP activities apparent in all six regions; Increased pledges for the EF Increased number of GEF-funded regional projects
Outputs:	1.4.1	Assistance in developing fund raising strategy provided, strategy in place and fund raising programme operational.

		Specific outputs: • Strategy documentation (prepared in cooperation with the resource mobilization unit); • Targets and contact lists
	1.4.2	Assistance given in preparation of fund raising materials for the regions and coordination of useful joint approaches ensured. Specific outputs: • Fund raising brochures/information packs/promotional items
	1.4.3	Assistance given in securing GEF funding for a number of regional projects Specific outputs: • Coordination and liaison provided between GEF secretariat and ROs (Funding to be provided through GEF secretariat - pending approval)
Result:	1.5	Regional initiatives under the Regional Seas sub-element supported. (costed under the subprogramme on Policy Implementation) Performance indicator: Acceptance by Governments of UNEP's Regional Seas programme priorities PRs satisfied with Regional Seas programme response

Programme element 5.2: Regional Offices

NB. The subprogramme components below, which represent regional offices, are not presented in complete form; only outline results and overall budget and staffing figures are provided. Recruitment of Regional Directors is underway, once finalized a completed subprogramme submission will be presented as an amendment to this document before Governing Council 20.

Issues to address:

In response to geographically differentiated environmental concerns and interests, groups of countries have established cooperative regional and subregional frameworks. These provide effective mechanisms for addressing global environmental problems, the implementation of global environmental agreements as well as tackling specific problems common to participating States. UNEP will promote, support and work with these frameworks in implementing its programme. Governments in the regions need to provide and obtain policy advice on how to tackle global environmental problems, where appropriate solutions have to be demonstrated and other forms of technical assistance rendered, in particular to ministries of environment. Awareness raising, involving the private sector, major groups and local authorities in tackling global environmental problems, and mobilizing the necessary resources for this work, are essential for the success of UNEP's programme in the regions. Regional Offices have a major role to play in this respect.

Regional Office for Africa

Objective: 1.	The overall objective will be to influence environmental policy setting and implementation in the regions in line with UNEP's global mandate, role and responsibilities and to take into account regional specific-needs and priorities Strategy & external partners: Assessing and informing Governments of the state of the global environment: analysing , developing and sourcing information on applied environmental policies and instruments in the region: organizing and representing UNEP in relevant meetings and other events in the region: collecting, packaging and disseminating public Information on global environmental issues in the region: catalysing and undertaking relevant training and advisory services to Governments of the region: undertaking and identifying opportunities for fundraising with Governments, the private sector and NGOs in the region: concluding and implementing MOUs and other collaborative agreements with UN bodies, other intergovernmental organizations and NGOs in the region.

Assumptions:

Adequate staffing and funding

Results:		Results	Performance Indicator
	1.1	Policy enhancement and debate on major environmental issues, especially those which are relevant to Africa	Policy advice papers and communications; global environmental issues included in regional programmes
	1.2	Regional/subregional cooperation to implement global environmental policies, UNEP programmes and regional priorities in the region.	A number of agreements in place
	1.3	New and enhanced environmental awareness and information exchange on global environmental problems and solutions in the region with; increased public participation; Government better informed about global environmental problems, policies, programmes and activities; increased public participation in river basin management; effective linkages between regional and global programmes.	Increased participation of the public in environmental decision-making Increased production, publication and dissemination of information material Effective electronic system of internal communication between ROE and Hqs (Intranet) in place.
	1.4	Mobilization of resources and liaison with UN agencies and organizations, the private sector and NGOs, in support of analyzing and solving global environmental problems, as appropriate.	Reports, briefs and meetings on important or emerging environment problems. Joint pipeline and portfolio review meetings to strengthen collaboration with partners. Reports, Representation at meetings
	1.5	Promotion of demonstration projects and activities; and provision of regional advisory services to countries.	

Regional Office for Asia & the Pacific

Objective:	1.	The overall objective will be to influence environmental policy setting and implementation in the regions in line with UNEP's global mandate, role and responsibilities and to take into account regional specific-needs and priorities Strategy & external partners: In response to geographically differentiated environmental concerns and interests, groups of countries have established cooperative regional and subregional frameworks. These provide effective mechanisms for addressing global environmental problems, the implementation of global environmental agreements as well as the tackling specific problems common to participating States. UNEP will promote, support and work within these frameworks in implementing its programme. As an essential ingredient of support to the regions UNEP provides advisory services to Governments in particular through their ministries in charge of the environment portfolio. Strategic action to fulfill this objective will include region-specific policy integration, programme planning and implementation, liaison and representation, and advisory service to Governments, where appropriate. Partners: UN/ESCAP and other UN agencies, AsDB, AIT, ASEAN, SACEP, SPREP, NEAREP, MRC, MRLC, ECO ASIA, ICIMOD, APO, bilateral agencies such as DANCED, NORAD, etc. and others. Assumptions: Adequate institutional framework, political commitment on the part of governments, adequate resources - human and financial, and sufficient public participation and involvement

Results:	Results	Performance Indicator
1.1	Governments taken into account global environmental priorities and perspectives in their policy debates, and have taken these positions to global environmental fora.	Global environmental priorities integrated in the environmental policies of States and sub-regional organizations. Articulation of the broader national positions in global environmental fora by states and sub-regional organizations

1.2	Sub-regional cooperation and other action promoted and catalyzed in order to secure the proper implementation of global environmental policies, programmes and activities in the region	In consultation with the sub-regional organizations and Regional Inter-Agency Committee for Asia and the Pacific (RICAP), joint regional strategies and programmes developed and implemented. At least one collaborative activity organised by 4 sub-regional organizations, in collaboration with UNEP, IN addition, one Ministerial level Conference on Environmental and Development convened in collaboration with ESCAP
1.3	Enhanced environmental awareness, information exchange on global, regional, sub-regional and national environmental issues, and strengthened human resources in the region.	Development and distribution of environmental publications and other UNEP communications, such as Newsletters, Press Releases, Executive Director's Speeches, etc. to governments, institutions, influential individuals within and outside the region. Functional UNEP/ROAP Web-page on the INTERNET.
1.4	Liaison and cooperation with United Nations organizations and agencies, mobilization of governments, private sector, scientific community, media, in addressing environmental issues, and mobilising additional resources for implementing UNEP's programmes.	Four functional networks in partnership with governments, private sector, academic community, NGOs, media and UN agencies Additional resources mobilised.

Regional Office for Europe

Objective:	1.	The overall objective will be to influence environmental policy setting and implementation in the regions in line with UNEP's global mandate, role and responsibilities and to take into account regional specific-needs and priorities Strategy & external partners: Assessing and informing Governments of the state of the global environment: analysing , developing and sourcing information on applied environmental policies and instruments in the region: organising and representing UNEP in relevant meetings and other events in the region: collecting, packaging and disseminating public information on global environmental issues in the region: catalysing and undertaking relevant training and advisory services to Governments of the region: undertaking and identifying opportunities for fundraising with Governments, the private sector and NGOs in the region: concluding and implementing MOUs and other collaborative agreements with UN bodies, other intergovernmental organizations and NGOs in the region. ROE's main partners: ECE, EU, REC, EEA, COE, WHO/EURO, OECD, CIEL, EEB, EPE, GLOBE, IUCN Assumptions: Adequate staffing and funding
Results:	1.1	Results: Policy debate on global environmental policy between and within governments in the region influenced; governments assisted in bringing their views to the global environmental fora. Performance Indicator: Policy advice papers and communications; global environmental issues included in regional programmes

1.2	Sub-regional cooperation and other action promoted and catalyzed to secure proper implementation of global environmental policies, programmes and activities in the region through: Convention, protocol(s), legal framework and economic instruments in place for the protection of the Caspian Sea region; integrated environmental management of the Caspian/Volga area; promotion of agreements for the environmental protection of the Black Sea; Caspian Sea Governments assisted in reviewing their environmental legislation; UNEP/ECE Guidelines for public participation in river basin management; Sub-regional ENRIN implementation and improved reporting capabilities of Governments; provision, jointly with the Council of Europe, of the Secretariat of the Pan-European biological and Landscape Biodiversity Strategy and delivery of advisory services to Governments to implement national biodiversity strategies.	Caspian Sea Convention ratified and implemented by riparian countries and one or two protocols developed. Agreements for the protection of the Black Sea developed. Protocol to the Bucharest Convention developed and adopted. At least one joint regional strategy and programme implemented in partnership with regional organizations Reports/documents/meetings.

	1.3	New and enhanced environmental awareness and information exchange on global environmental problems and solutions in the region with; increased public participation; Governments better informed about global environmental problems, policies, programmes and activities; increased public participation in river basin management; effective linkages between regional and global programmes.	Increased participation of the public in environmental decision-making Increased production, publication and dissemination of information material Effective electronic system of internal communication between ROE and Hqs (Intranet) in place.
	1.4	Mobilization of resources and liaison with UN organizations and agencies, the private sector and NGOs in support of analysing and solving global environmental problems as appropriate..	Reports, briefs and meetings on important or emerging environment problems. Joint pipeline and portfolio review meetings to strengthen collaboration with partners. Reports, Representation at meetings

Regional Office for Latin America & the Caribbean

Objective:	1.	The overall objective will be to influence environmental policy setting and implementation in the regions in line with UNEP's global mandate, role and responsibilities and to take into account regional specific-needs and priorities Strategy & external partners: Assessing and informing Governments of the state of the global environment: analysing , developing and sourcing information on applied environmental policies and instruments in the region: organising and representing UNEP in relevant meetings and other events in the region: collecting, packaging and disseminating public information on global environmental issues in the region: catalysing and undertaking relevant training

and advisory services to Governments of the region: undertaking and identifying opportunities for fundraising with Governments, the private sector and NGOs in the region: concluding and implementing MOUs and other collaborative agreements with UN bodies, other intergovernmental organizations and NGOs in the region.

Assumptions:

Adequate staffing and funding

Results:	Results	Performance Indicator
1.1	Policy debate on global environmental policy between and within governments in the region influenced; governments assisted in bringing their views to the global environmental fora.	Policy advice papers and communications; global environmental issues included in regional programmes
1.2	Regional/subregional cooperation to implement global environmental policies, UNEP programmes and regional priorities in the region.	A number of agreements in place.
1.3	New and enhanced environmental awareness and information exchange on global environmental problems and solutions in the region with; increased public participation; Governments better informed about global environmental problems, policies, programmes and activities; increased public participation in river basin management; effective linkages between regional and global programmes.	
1.4	Mobilization of resources and liaison with UN organizations and agencies, the private sector and NGOs in support of analysing and solving global environmental problems as appropriate.	

Regional Office for North America

Objective:	1.	The overall objective will be to influence environmental policy setting and implementation in the regions in line with UNEP's global mandate, role and responsibilities and to take into account regional specific-needs and priorities Strategy & external partners: Assessing and informing Governments of the state of the global environment: analysing , developing and sourcing information on applied environmental policies and instruments in the region: organising and representing UNEP in relevant meetings and other events in the region: collecting, packaging and disseminating public information on global environmental issues in the region: catalysing and undertaking relevant training and advisory services to Governments of the region: undertaking and identifying opportunities for fundraising with Governments, the private sector and NGOs in the region: concluding and implementing MOUs and other collaborative agreements with UN bodies, other intergovernmental organizations and NGOs in the region. Assumptions: Adequate staffing and funding	
Results:		Results	Performance Indicator
	1.1	Policy debate on global environmental policy between and within governments in the region influenced; governments assisted in bringing their views to the global environmental fora.	Policy advice papers and communications; global environmental issues included in regional programmes
	1.2	Regional/subregional cooperation to implement global environmental policies, UNEP programmes and regional priorities in the region.	A number of agreements in place.

1.3	New and enhanced environmental awareness and information exchange on global environmental problems and solutions in the region with; increased public participation; Government better informed about global environmental problems, policies, programmes and activities; increased public participation in river basin management; effective linkages between regional and global programmes.	Increased participation of the public in environmental decision-making Increased production, publication and dissemination of information material Effective electronic system of internal communication between ROE and HQs (Intranet) in place.
1.4	Mobilization of resources and liaison with UN agencies and organizations, the private sector and NGOs, in support of analyzing and solving global environmental problems, as appropriate.	Reports, briefs and meetings on important or emerging environment problems. Joint pipeline and portfolio review meetings to strengthen collaboration with partners. Reports, Representation at meetings

Regional Office for West Asia

Objective:	1.	The overall objective will be to influence environmental policy setting and implementation in the regions in line with UNEP's global mandate, role and responsibilities and to take into account regional specific-needs and priorities Strategy & external partners: Assessing and informing Governments of the state of the global environment: analysing , developing and sourcing information on applied environmental policies and instruments in the region: organising and representing UNEP in relevant meetings and other events in the region: collecting, packaging and disseminating public information on global environmental issues in the region: catalysing and undertaking relevant training

and advisory services to Governments of the region: undertaking and identifying opportunities for fundraising with Governments, the private sector and NGOs in the region: concluding and implementing MOUs and other collaborative agreements with UN bodies, other intergovernmental organizations and NGOs in the region.

Assumptions:

Adequate staffing and funding

Results:		Results	Performance Indicator
	1.1	Policy debate on global environmental policy between and within governments in the region influenced; governments assisted in bringing their views to the global environmental fora.	Policy advice papers and communications; global environmental issues included in regional programmes
	1.2	Regional/subregional cooperation to implement global environmental policies, UNEP programmes and regional priorities in the region.	A number of agreements in place.
	1.3	New and enhanced environmental awareness and information exchange on global environmental problems and solutions in the region with; increased public participation; Government better informed about global environmental problems, policies, programmes and activities; increased public participation in river basin management; effective linkages between regional and global programmes.	Increased participation of the public in environmental decision-making Increased production, publication and dissemination of information material Effective electronic system of internal communication between ROE and HQs (Intranet) in place.

1.4	Mobilization of resources and liaison with UN agencies and organizations, the private sector and NGOs, in support of analyzing and solving global environmental problems, as appropriate.	Reports, briefs and meetings on important or emerging environment problems. Joint pipeline and portfolio review meetings to strengthen collaboration with partners. Reports, Representation at meetings

Subprogramme 6

ENVIRONMENTAL CONVENTIONS

Overview:

Global environmental issues, namely the loss of biological diversity, climate change, stratospheric ozone depletion, deforestation and unsustainable use of forests, desertification and land degradation, marine environment and resource degradation, freshwater degradation, and the accumulation of persistent organic pollutants and hazardous wastes, are interlinked through complex physical, chemical and biological processes, as well as by the same forces behind these global environmental changes (population growth, increasing consumption of resources and choice of unsound technologies). These problems will, therefore, have to addressed in an integrated manner building on the understanding of these linkages in decision making. There must also be an explicit recognition of the synergies and trade offs among the policies and actions taken within the frameworks of global and regional environmental conventions and agreements that are needed in order to respond in an effective and integrated manner to these global environmental problems.

Mandate:

General Assembly Resolutions 47/190 (Agenda 21), 47/191 (Institutional Arrangements to Follow-up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development) and S-19/2 (Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21); and Governing Council decisions 18/1, 18/39(E), 19/1 (" The Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme"), 19/9(C), 19/14(E), 19/17, 19/21, and SS.V/2.

UN System-wide Linkages:

As defined in Chapter 38 of Agenda 21, a priority area for UNEP should be the further development of international environmental law, in particular conventions and guidelines, promotion of its implementation, and coordinating functions arising from an increasing number of international legal instruments, inter alia, the functioning of the secretariats of the Conventions, taking into account the need for the most efficient use of resources, including possible co-location of secretariats established in the future".

Furthermore, according to the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, adopted by the Special Session of the General Assembly (23-27 June 1997), "The role of UNEP in the further development of international environmental law should be strengthened, including the development of coherent interlinkages among relevant environmental conventions in cooperation with their respective conferences of the parties or governing bodies. In performing its functions related to the conventions signed at the Rio Conference or as a result of it and other relevant conventions, UNEP should strive to promote the effective implementation of these conventions in a manner consistent with the provisions of the conventions and the decisions of the conferences of the parties".

To this end, this Subprogramme will, in cooperation with UNEP's other subprogramme divisions, facilitate and coordinate UNEP programmatic support to the work programmes of the various global and regional conventions, taking into account the decisions of the respective governing bodies. In addition, through the ECG and other international and U.N system-wide inter-agency mechanisms, it will promote support to the implementation of the work programmes of global and regional environmental conventions.

Resource Requirement (US$):

This subprogramme consists of the following subprogramme elements and the total resource requirement from the Environment Fund Programme and the expected external resources for performing the proposed Programme of Work are as follows:

Subprogramme Element		Environment Fund Programme
6.1	Policy and Programme Linkages	1,350,000
6.2	Internal Coordination for Development of New Conventions/Agreements	100,000
6.3	Coordination of Provision of UNEP Programmatic Support	5,325,000
	Subprogramme Total	**6,775,000**

Expected contributions from Regular Budget: 573,100

Expected external funding based on previous biennia:

Trust Funds:	2,529,349
Counterpart Contributions:	454,060

Programme element 6.1: Promotion of the development of complementary policies and programmatic approaches among the work programmes of related global and regional environmental conventions and processes.

Issues to address:

In order to effectively address the global environmental agenda, the fragmented manner in which global and regional conventions and agreements are applied and implemented at the national, regional and international levels needs to be overcome through the promotion, in cooperation with the relevant governing bodies, of coherent interlinkages and synergies. Based on consultations with secretariats of environment conventions, particularly UNEP-administered conventions, the following issues of common concern should be further explored: trade and environment, harmonization of nomenclature and legal environmental principles, cost-benefit analysis of environmental conventions, environmental impacts of trade liberalization, interlinkages of scientific assessments, information exchange, development and application of performance indicators for measuring progress in implementation, tourism, joint thematic programming on inter-related sectoral activities, and streamlining of national reporting to conventions. In addressing these issues, the Subprogramme will serve as a bridge between the conventions and related international processes and other Subprogrammes in UNEP. To this end, primary responsibility for guidance and coordination of programmatic support to global and regional conventions and related international processes rests with the Subprogramme on Environment Conventions. Other Subprogrammes will be responsible for providing programmatic support requested by global and regional environmental conventions. For example, programmatic support on interlinkages of scientific assessments, information exchange, the development and application of performance indicators for measuring progress in the implementation of conventions, and streamlining of national reporting to conventions will be addressed by the Subprogramme of Assessment and Environment Information; programmatic support on harmonization of nomenclature and legal environmental principles, and the development of protocols to environment conventions and related international agreements will be provided by the Subprogramme on Policy Development; programmatic support on follow-up to the decisions of the Conference of Parties of global and regional environmental conventions and related international processes will be provided by the Subprogramme on Policy Implementation; programmatic support on trade and environment, cost benefit analysis of environmental conventions, environmental impacts of trade liberalization, tourism and joint thematic programming will be addressed by the Subprogramme on Technology, Industry and Economics. Concerning regional support by UNEP to global and regional environmental conventions and related international processes, as well as to the development of new legal instruments and agreements, the Subprogramme on Regional Cooperation and Representation will provide programmatic backstopping. Support to the development of public information on global and regional environmental conventions will be coordinated with Information and Public Affairs. Since many of these issues cut across several Subprogrammes, all Subprogrammes will be expected to backstop the work of lead Subprogrammes providing programmatic support to global and regional environmental conventions and related international processes.

Objective:	1.	To develop coherent programmatic interlinkages among international conventions and processes and prevent the fragmentation of international environmental policy-making. Strategy & external partners: In order to achieve the above objective, meetings on collaboration among conventions and related international processes will be organized by UNEP, and undertaken at the policy, scientific and programmatic levels. Based on these consultations, joint thematic programming proposals will be presented for the review and consideration of the respective governing bodies of conventions and related international agreements, as well as the Governing Council of UNEP. To this end, UNEP should present reports to these bodies on the status of implementation of collaborative activities with proposals for future joint actions in areas of common interest. The principal partners of the UNEP Governing Council and Executive Director in this process should be the secretariats, conferences of parties, bureaus and subsidiary bodies of the major global and regional environmental conventions such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, CITES, the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the World Heritage Convention, RAMSAR, the Lusaka Agreement, the Montreal Protocol, the Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention on PIC and the regional seas conventions and action plans. Where areas of common interest exist, collaboration should be promoted with other relevant international agreements such as the Secretariat of the Law of the Sea. Assumptions: To successfully promote collaboration among conventions, the cooperation and good will of the conventions and related international processes is essential.
Result:	1.1	Greater collaboration among conventions and related international processes in areas of common concern.

		Performance indicator:
		An agreed upon programme of work for strengthening interlinkages and cooperation.
		Effective cooperation in 3 major areas of common concern.
Outputs:	1.1.1	Organization of three collaboration meetings among conventions and related international processes at the policy, scientific and technical and programmatic level; and preparation of meeting reports.
	1.1.2	Organization of three joint thematic programming exercises of thematically clustered conventions and related international processes: natural resources (biodiversity-related, atmosphere and land), regional seas and related international processes, and chemicals and human health and well-being; and preparation of respective reports.
	1.1.3	Joint thematic programming between UNEP and global and regional environmental conventions for identifying areas of cooperation.
	1.1.4	Joint thematic programming between UNEP, its GPA and the regional seas conventions and action plans for identifying areas of cooperation, including linkages with global conventions and related international agreements.
	1.1.5	Preparation of reports (approximately twenty) to intergovernmental fora (UNEP Governing Council and governing bodies of conventions and related international processes on status and progress of collaboration among conventions and related international processes).
	1.1.6	Coordinate with other Subprogrammes in the preparation of Task Managers reports to the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) on the chapters of Agenda 21 on Biodiversity, Atmosphere and Desertification, as well as papers to the General Assembly on coordination of environmental conventions.

Programme element 6.2: Support the development of new international conventions and agreements, including protocols to existing conventions and agreements.

Issues to address:

Areas requiring new conventions or agreements or new protocols to existing conventions.

Objective:	1.	To provide advice and support to the Subprogramme on Policy Development and Law on the development of new conventions, protocols and agreements with a view to striving for coherence, consistency and complementarity. Strategy & external partners: In order to achieve the above objective, advisory services will be provided as appropriate to Governments and the secretariats of conventions and related international agreements and processes. These services will be provided by the Subprogrammes on Environment Conventions and Policy Development and Law in collaboration, with the backstopping of the Subprogramme on Regional Cooperation and Representation. The principal partners in this process will be the secretariats, conferences of parties, bureaus and subsidiary bodies of the major global and regional environmental conventions such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, CITES, the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the World Heritage Convention, RAMSAR, the Lusaka Agreement, the Montreal Protocol, the Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention on PIC and the regional seas conventions and action plans, as well as Governments considering the development of new conventions, protocols and related agreements. Assumptions: To successfully promote the development of new conventions, protocols and related agreements, the advise of UNEP should be sought or welcomed by the concerned Governments.
Result:	1.1	The development of new conventions, protocols and related international agreements.

		Performance indicator: Two new regional seas conventions; and a protocol to ASEAN on transboundary air pollution. An international legally binding instrument on persistent organic pollutants (POPs)
Outputs:	1.1.1	Support to the negotiations of regional seas conventions and action plans for the Centre East Pacific and Southwest Atlantic, as well as new protocols to existing regional seas conventions.
	1.1.2	Support to the negotiation of a protocol on transboundary air pollution for the ASEAN region.
	1.1.3	Support to the negotiations for an international legally binding instrument on POPs.

*Programme element 6.3: Coordination of the provision of UNEP programmatic support to the implementation of the work programmes of conventions and related international agreements and processes, particularly where programmatic interlinkages exist.

Issues to address:

Previous consultations with the secretariats of environmental conventions, particularly UNEP-administered conventions, identified the following issues of common concern; trade and environment, harmonization of nomenclature and legal environmental principles, cost-benefit analysis of environmental conventions, environmental impacts of trade liberalization, interlinkages of scientific assessments, information exchange, development and application of performance indicators for measuring progress in implementation, tourism, joint thematic programming on inter-related sectoral activities, and the streamlining of national reporting to conventions and related international agreements. Other issues that should be explored include the role of NGOs and civil society in supporting the implementation of conventions and the development of voluntary procedures for environmental conflict resolution.

Objective: 1.	To reinforce the implementation of the work programmes of conventions and related international processes, particularly in those areas and issues where strong interlinkages exist with UNEP's programme of work, such as trade and environment, tourism and assessment, among others. Strategy & external partners: To achieve this objective, joint thematic programming exercises should be carried out between UNEP and the secretariats of conventions and related international agreements and processes under Subprogramme element 1 described above. Resources should be applied by UNEP for catalyzing those components of the work programmes of conventions and related international agreements that are complimentary to UNEP's programme of work. Where appropriate, funding for supporting the implementation of the programmes of work of conventions and related international processes should be sought from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The principal partners in this process will be the secretariats, conferences of parties, bureaus and subsidiary bodies of the major global and regional environmental conventions such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, CITES, the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the World Heritage

		Convention, RAMSAR, the Lusaka Agreement, the Montreal Protocol, the Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention on PIC and the regional seas conventions and action plans, and, where appropriate, the Global Environment Facility. Assumptions: To successfully promote UNEP programmatic support to conventions and related international agreements, openness to joint thematic programming and follow-up will be required on the part of conventions and related international agreements.
Result:	1.1	More effective support of UNEP to the implementation of the programmes of work of conventions and related international processes. Performance indicator: Enhanced implementation of the work programmes of six global conventions. Enhanced implementation of the work programmes of ten regional seas conventions and action plans, particularly within the framework of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA).
Outputs:	1.1.1	Collaboration between UNEP and global and regional environmental conventions and related international agreements in the implementation of programmatic areas of common concern, including the catalyzing of priority activities.
	1.1.2	Collaboration between UNEP, the GPA and the regional seas conventions and action plans in the implementation of programmatic areas of common concern, including the catalyzing of priority activities.
Objective:	2.	To further reinforce the implementation of the work programmes of conventions and related international processes, by promoting support from United Nations and other international organizations, NGOs and civil society.

		Strategy & external partners: To achieve this objective, UNEP will organize consultations with U.N. and other international organizations, NGOs and civil society to explore possibilities for collaborative actions to reinforce the implementation of the work programmes of global and regional conventions and related international agreements. UNEP will consult these proposals with the secretariats of global and regional conventions and related international agreements and processes. The principal partners in this process will be the secretariats, conferences of parties, bureaus and subsidiary bodies of the major global and regional environmental conventions such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, CITES, the Convention of Migratory Species (CMS), the World Heritage Convention, RAMSAR, the Lusaka Agreement, the Montreal Protocol, the Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention on PIC and the regional seas conventions and action plans, and, where appropriate, United Nations and other international organizations, NGOs and civil society. The Ecosystem Conservation Group in particular will be utilized as an inter-institutional mechanism for supporting the implementation of the work programmes of global biodiversity-related conventions, as well as the Special Protected Areas and Wildlife Protocols (SPAWs) of the relevant regional seas conventions. Assumptions: To successfully promote UNEP programmatic support to conventions and related international agreements, good will and openness to joint thematic programming will be required on the part of conventions, related international agreements. U.N. and other international organizations, NGOs and representatives of civil society.
Result:	2.1	More effective support of UNEP to the implementation of the programmes of work of global and regional conventions and related international processes. Performance indicator: Enhanced implementation of the work programmes of three biodiversity-related conventions. Enhanced implementation of the work programmes of four SPAW's of regional seas conventions and action plans.

Outputs:	2.1.1	Joint thematic programming between UNEP, UN and other international organizations, NGOs, civil society and relevant convention secretaries in support of biodiversity-related conventions.
	2.1.2	Joint thematic programming between UNEP, UN and other international organizations, NGOs, civil society and the secretariats of regional seas conventions and action plans in support of the implementation of the SPAW's of regional seas conventions.
Objective:	3.	To make more efficient and effective UNEP participation and activities at the meetings of conventions and related international agreements (conferences of parties, bureaus and subsidiary bodies). Strategy & external partners: To facilitate internal coordination of UNEP's representation at the meetings of conventions and related international agreements, and follow-up on expected support from UNEP. This matter will be addressed internally, but consultations will take place, as required, with the secretariats of conventions and related international agreements.
Result:	3.1	Increased support and more effective participation of UNEP to the meetings of conventions and related international agreements. Performance indicator: Enhanced participation of UNEP at the meetings of global (11) and regional conventions (12) and related international agreements(4).
Outputs:	3.1.1	Preparation and coordination of internal strategic action programmes for coordinating UNEP participation at the meetings of global and regional conventions and related international agreements.
	3.1.2	Preparation and coordination of work plans for following up on the meetings of global and regional conventions and related international agreements, with particular emphasis on programmatic and administrative matters that are the responsibility of UNEP or have been requested of UNEP.
	3.1.3	Monitor and contribute to follow-up expected by UNEP to the meetings of global and regional conventions and related international agreements.

Objective:	4.	To enhance the implementation of decisions of the conferences of parties in which UNEP is expected to follow-up, particularly those funded by the Global Environment Facility. Strategy & external partners: In close collaboration with the UNEP's GEF Unit, the Division will coordinate internally the planning and monitoring of follow-up projects to decisions of the COPs of the Conventions on Biological Diversity and Climate Change funded by the GEF in which UNEP is the GEF Implementing Agency. Similar follow-up will be provided to the formulation of GEF-funded projects in support of the implementation of regional seas conventions activities that are eligible within the framework of the GEF Operational Strategy in International Waters. This will require close coordination with the GEF Secretariat as well as with the Secretariats of the Conventions on Biological Diversity and Climate Change, concerned regional seas conventions secretariats and relevant partner organizations at the national, regional and global levels. Assumptions: The goodwill and willingness of the GEF and the conventions to coordinate with UNEP.
Result:	4.1	Strengthening of the implementation of the decisions and activities of the Conventions on Biological Diversity and Climate Change, as well as concerned regional seas conventions. Performance indicator: Approval of GEF-funded projects in support of the decisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (4), the Convention on Climate Change (4) and the activities of regional seas conventions that are eligible within the framework of the GEF Operational Strategy in International Waters. Enhanced capabilities of 60-70 Governments to meet their obligations under the Conventions on Biological Diversity and Climate Change and the concerned regional seas conventions.

Outputs:	4.1.1	In coordination with the GEF Unit and other UNEP Divisions, formulate and prepare project proposals that support follow-up to the decisions of the COPs of the Conventions on Biological Diversity and Climate Change and the activities of regional seas conventions that are eligible within the framework of the GEF Operational Strategy in International Waters.
	4.1.2	Monitoring and oversight of UNEP/GEF-funded projects in follow-up to the decisions of the COPs of the Conventions on Biological Diversity and Climate Change and the activities of regional seas conventions that are eligible within the framework of the GEF Operational Strategy in International Waters.
Objective:	5.	To strengthen the scientific and technical bases for actions in response to climate change and variability. <u>Strategy & external partners</u>: To contribute to policy relevant assessments of the information base required for decisions to adapt to or mitigate climate change, UNEP will provide human resource support to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), as well as previously agreed upon financial support to the IPCC Trust Fund.
Result:	5.1	Improved scientific knowledge for responding to climate change and variability. <u>Performance indicator</u>: Published reports and assessments on climate issues and their use in policy development.
Outputs:	5.1.1	Contribute to the efficient functioning of the IPCC Secretariat.
	5.1.2	Actively participate in the IPPC process to increase focus on policy relevant information.
Objective:	6.	To support information dissemination on the status and implementation of global environmental conventions.

		Strategy & external partners: Through the Information Unit on Conventions (IUC), improve access to and dissemination of public information for raising awareness of environmental conventions and their objectives: CBD, CITES, CMS, Basel, Ozone, UNFCCC and UNCCD. Assumptions: Cooperation of the above convention secretariats.
Result:	6.1	Greater public awareness of the objectives and achievements of environmental conventions. Performance indicator: Requests for services from convention secretariats related to media relations, materials production, web maintenance, etc.
Outputs:	6.1.1	Provide media relations and outreach services to convention secretariats, particularly for key meetings.
	6.1.2	Develop outreach materials for conventions directed at developing countries: and coordination of public information among Geneva-based UNEP units, convention secretariats and their Geneva-based partners.
	6.1.3	Maintenance of a conventions information web site.
Objective:	7.	To support the work of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) Strategy & external partners: UNEP will continue to provide human resource support to the Secretariat of the IFF.
Result:	7.1	Continued reinforcement of the work of the IFF.
Outputs:	7.1.1	Contribute to the efficient functioning of the IFF Secretariat.
	7.1.2	Actively participate in the IFF process and collaborative activities of the IFF Interagency Group, including UNEP fulfilling its role as the lead agency on countries with low forest cover, underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation, forest conservation and protected areas.

Subprogramme 7

COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

Overview:

In accordance with the Stockholm Declaration, the goal of UNEP's communication policy should be to assist in developing an informed public on environmental matters as well as UNEP's work and activities. The Nairobi Declaration re-confirmed the urgent need to promote greater awareness and facilitate effective cooperation among all sectors of society and those involved in the implementation of the international environmental agenda.

Public awareness is crucial in promoting sustainable development and improving the capacity of people to address environmental issues. Communicating the ideas and position of UNEP on important and relevant issues is critical for elevating the organization's role in resolving the major environmental problems. Public information activities will reflect the new areas of concentration for the organization as agreed by the twentieth regular session and sixth special session of UNEP's Governing Council.

To facilitate implementation of the Programme and strengthen UNEP's position in the UN and its leading role in international environmental cooperation, the communications functions need to be placed at the heart of the strategic management of UNEP. Furthermore, every opportunity will be taken to effectively utilize new information technologies, such as the Internet, to ensure maximum impact of UNEP's communication activities.

In partnership with UNEP colleagues, the UN and other organizations, this subprogramme raises awareness of environmental issues and informs governments, civil society, the media, interest groups and communities about UNEP's work. By producing and distributing publications, broadcast material, visual displays, publicity campaigns and other special events, it aims to promote UNEP as well as encourage and educate people to live sustainably by actively improving the quality of life while caring for the Earth.

The subprogramme will develop proactive communications and media strategies to allow UNEP to shape the agenda of public debate and bring the attention of the world to emerging environmental issues. It will enhance public access to UNEP programmes, and present UNEP as a dynamic organization and a unique source of authoritative information that has a real impact on the global environment. The creation of a Spokesperson's Office will help ensure that UNEP's position on issues of concern is accurately reflected in the world's media. Another new unit on Information on the Internet web sites will facilitate communication of UNEP's message and efficient use of rapidly developing electronic means of information. UNEP's limited resources make it difficult to reach the broad public directly. Instead, UNEP must take the advantage of the " multiplier effect" and focus its communication efforts on its present and potential partners and specific target groups.

Mandate:

GA Resolution 2997(XXVII) of 15 December 1972; Governing Council decisions 19/1 (Nairobi Declaration), 19/7, SS.V/2, SS.V/4; chapters 24,25,26,27,28,29,30,38, sections 38.22 (a,b,m) of Agenda 21.

UN System-wide Linkages:

The Secretary-General of the United Nations stated that public information is of the utmost importance to the Organization and that it should not be seen only as a service but more as a project in itself. Within UNEP, this subprogramme remains the centerpiece of institutional communications. It organizes UNEP global promotional activities, campaigns and ensures efficient media communications and services to the Governing Council, UNEP's senior management and Programme. It coordinates the production, publishing, storage and distribution of UNEP publications and audio-visual materials, and acts as a Secretariat to UNEP's Publication and Information Board, Editorial Committee, and Products Marketing Committee. It collaborates with the network of UNEP's National Committees and Information Unit for Conventions (IUC), and coordinates public information activities in the regions working closely with UNEP's Regional Information Officers. The subprogramme is also responsible for public relations and runs the joint UNEP-Habitat Library and Documentation Center, organizes direct contact with the general public through tours, exhibits, and responses to public queries.

Within the UN system, this subprogramme will enhance and strengthen collaboration of UNEP with DPI, all UN Agencies, particularly Habitat, UN Information Centers (UNICs), and other UN bodies through the mechanism of the Joint UN Information Committee (JUNIC). It will facilitate the delivery of the UN's message on environment and sustainable development to the world community through the media and close collaboration with other partners.

Resource Requirement (US$):

This subprogramme consists of the following subprogramme elements and the total resource requirement from the Environment Fund Programme and the expected external resources for performing the proposed Programme of Work are as follows:

Subprogramme Element		Environment Fund Programme
7.1	Spokesperson's functions	480,000
7.2	Media services	1,820,000
7.3	Public affairs	1,035,000
7.4	Publications and writing/editorial services	1,700,000
7.5	Public query response and library services	690,000
	Subprogramme Total	**5,725,000**

Expected contributions from Regular Budget: 823,600

Expected external funding based on previous biennia:

Trust Funds:	711,900
Counterpart Contributions:	395,877

Programme element 7.1: Spokesperson's functions

Issues to address:

Inadequate understanding of the role of UNEP in tackling and resolving major global environmental problems.

Development of proactive communications and media strategies to allow the leadership of the organization to shape the agenda of public debate and bring the attention of the world to emerging environmental issues and the role of UN/UNEP in resolving the urgent problems of sustainable development.

Objective: 1.	Clarifications of UNEP official position on major environmental problems, newsworthy events in UNON on behalf of the Executive Director/Director General. Strategy & external partners: Facilitate development of an informed public on matters of environment and UNEP's activities Develop a media communications strategy and policy guidelines on media work for the organization; Work closely with Programme Divisions, Regional Offices, Convention Secretariats, to ensure UNEP speaks with one voice on important issues; Function as the main point of contact for authoritative information on the work of the organization and especially on the statements made by the Executive Director; Conduct daily press briefings for the Executive Director; Interface with the world press and government officials on information and press matters. Organize press conferences, interviews for the Executive Director and other UNEP senior staff, with electronic and print media; Collaborate closely with international print and electronic media; Major national print and electronic media, DPI, JUNIC, UNICs, Governments. Assumptions: Allocation of adequate human and financial resources, and close collaboration with UNEP and external partners.

Result:	1.1	Better understanding of emerging environmental issues and support to UNEP initiatives by the global community; Performance indicator: Media coverage of UNEP initiatives, including interviews with the Executive Director, media quotes and articles by the Executive Director, video materials, etc.; Regular appearance of news from UNEP in the UN Daily Highlights released by DPI (80).
Outputs:	1.1.1	Support provided to the Executive Director in articulating UNEP's agenda at major UN and other international meetings, official visits. Articulate the organization's position on key environmental issues and breaking news-stories, keep in communication with the world print and electronic media.
	1.1.2	Media interviews organized.
	1.1.3	In collaboration with UNEP partners, support provided in organizing the press conferences for the Executive Director and drafting press releases on major UNEP activities.
	1.1.4	Support provided in the drafting and distribution of speeches, statements and messages by the Executive Director.
Result:	1.2	Improved image and visibility of UNEP as authoritative voice on the issues of the environment in media and at major conferences. Performance indicator: Increased contributions to the Environment Fund; Op-ed articles in international media, statements by the Executive Director at major International environmental conferences (40).
Outputs:	1.2.1	Support provided to the Office of the Executive Director (OED) and Director General, and Programme to clarify the major environmental issues to the global community, and presentation of UNEP as dynamic organizations that have a real impact on environmental and urban issues.

	1.2.2	Assistance provided to the OED in building support for UNEP in donor countries as an organization that delivers value for money, a cost-effective partner in global environmental collaboration.
Result:	1.3	Efficient leadership of the Organizations (UNEP, UNON). Performance indicator: Acknowledgement by the GC of the leading role of UNEP in addressing the emerging environmental issues and the urgent problems of sustainable development.
Outputs:	1.3.1	Daily media briefings for the Executive Director and UNEP- senior management
	1.3.2	Support provided to the OED in development of relations with media, civil society and Governments;
	1.3.3	Support provided to the OED in developing a strategy for efficient participation of senior representatives from UNEP in major global environmental events and communication messages from UNEP and UNON to Governments, media and general public.

Programme element 7.2: Media services

Issues to address:

Lack of media information for the public and decision makers on UNEP initiatives and emerging environmental problems requiring urgent response from the global community.

Communication with media and provision of print and audio-visual media services to Office of the Spokesperson, Programme Divisions.

In collaboration with the Regional Information Officers and Information Unit for Conventions, provision of media services to UNEP partners in the regions and for Conventions related activities.

Support to independent print and electronic major groups' media to facilitate better coverage of the main environmental issues and UNEP initiatives.

The dissemination of public information on UNEP, environment and sustainable development through the Internet will open up new possibilities of reaching the people around the world, though this should never completely replace information through traditional channels. Close collaboration with Programme Divisions, Regional Offices and Convention Secretariats will be crucial in ensuring efficient updating and maintenance of home pages and distribution of information packages and environmental data. Technical support, including operational and reliable Mercure telecommunications system serving UNEP and partner institutions, will be provided by UNON. To facilitate access to UNEP information products, promotion of UNEP, marketing and sales of its publications and audio-visual products, a network of electronic information services should be developed, covering the major clients and partners of UNEP e.g. Governments, civil society organizations, non-state actors, scientific and educational institutions. Selected UNEP centers in such a network will be used for further dissemination of information received electronically, by packaging it and forwarding it to clients in print or audio-visual formats.

Objective: 1.	Reflect and present a timely, accurate, appropriate image of UNEP by systematically disseminating targeted information on the environmental agenda and initiatives in order to enlist audience support through the media, and helping to mobilize adequate international responses to major emerging environmental issues. Strategy & external partners: Strengthen working relations with the global print and electronic media. Improve collaboration with the international and local media based in Nairobi. Disseminate original information on major environmental issues and UNEP activities for use by print and audio-visual media.

		Provide support to Office of the Spokesperson. Provide press services to UNEP subprogrammes, including the organization of press conferences, production and distribution of media releases, features, press kits. Provide audio-visual services to UNEP subprogrammes, including production and co-production of exhibits, television and radio programmes and video news releases. Monitor the print and electronic media and organize information gathering from various sources. Collaborate with international print and electronic media; NGOs' media; major national print and electronic media; DPI, JUNIC, UNICs, major global and regional news agencies, newspapers and magazines, broadcasting corporations e.g. Reuters, AP, PANA, IHT, Financial Times, Newsweek, Time, CNN, BBC, NHK, etc, Television Trust for the Environment (TVE), International Video Resource Centers. Assumptions: Allocation of adequate human and financial resources.
Result:	1.1	Better media coverage of emerging environmental issues and UNEP activities; Performance indicator: Wide use of UNEP's media materials by the international and national print media; Wide use of UNEP's audio-visual news and programme materials on international and national TV and in radio broadcasts.
Outputs:	1.1.1	Press services provided to Programme.
	1.1.2	Support provided to the Spokesperson's Office.

	1.1.3	Graphic design and layout of media and information materials, speeches, posters, for OED, IPA, Programme Divisions and other UNEP partners.
	1.1.4	Audio-visual services provided to Programme Divisions.
	1.1.5	International clipping service organized in collaboration with the Regional Offices and external partners.
Result:	1.2	Increased public awareness of urgent and emerging environmental issues within UNEP's areas of concentration. Performance indicator: Co-production of 12 video releases and 15 films; 25 travelling photo exhibits in various regions; Co-production of 10 TV programmes and 20 Radio programmes.
Outputs:	1.2.1	Co-production of video releases for use by global and national TV stations, with TVE and other partners.
	1.2.2	In collaboration with TVE and other partners, co-production of international TV programmes, films and videos for global dissemination, especially in developing countries.
	1.2.3	In collaboration with Canon and Dentsu, completion of the Third UNEP International Photo competition. Coordination and support in organization of the main International Photo exhibition in 2000 and travelling photo exhibits afterwards.
	1.2.4	In collaboration with KBC and other partners, co-production of radio programmes for use by UN Radio, global and national broadcasters, especially in developing countries.
Result:	1.3	Enhanced media capacity to address the urgent environmental issues at the global, regional and national/local levels. Performance indicator: Efficient coverage of emerging environmental issues by media in developing countries and countries with economies in transition; Good feedback from trained journalists; More efficient coverage of UNEP's activities by the NGO media.

Outputs:	1.3.1	In collaboration with the Regional Offices training is organized for the journalists from developing countries and countries with economies in transition.
	1.3.2	In collaboration with UN Non-Government Liaison Service (NGLS) financial support and training is provided to the NGO media.
Objective:	2.	Harmonize UNEP's image on the www and facilitate access and delivery of information on UNEP and the environment, to Internet users and other selected clients and partners (web journalism). Strategy & external partners: Develop an information and communication strategy on the use of Internet and web sites. In collaboration with INFOTERRA and ENRIN, and using the existing networks, utilize the enormous potential of www for the accumulation and dissemination of public information on the environment and UNEP. Similar to publications, the cumulative impact of UNEP's information materials on web sites will be enhanced by coordination and centralization of the whole process related to creation, updating and maintenance of home pages and dissemination of information packages. This includes common design elements that promote " brand recognition" , approved editorial policy, quality control, targeted distribution, promotion, sales and marketing of all UNEP information products. The main mechanisms ensuring synergy of activities will be the Publications and Information Board and the Electronic Information Committee. Assumptions: All web site development activities have to be centralized and coordinated by one Unit headed by a Web Master. Adequate human, financial and technical resources have to be secured. Efficient support by UNON's technical staff is crucial in providing efficient services.

Result:	2.1	Harmonized image of UNEP on www. Performance indicator: UNEP's Information and communication policy on development and use of web sites; Common design elements that promote " brand recognition", and quality control
Outputs:	2.1.1	Development and maintenance of UNEP's home page at HQs.
	2.1.2	Development and maintenance of web sites for Programme Divisions.
Result:	2.2	Efficient delivery of UNEP information products to Internet users and other selected clients and partners; Performance indicator: User friendly UNEP and UNEP related home pages, other internet services;
Outputs:	2.2.1	Support provided to UNEP Family in the delivery of information products and environmental data to targeted audiences and general public.
Objective:	3.	Promotion of UNEP and UNEP's products and services on Internet, including marketing and sales of selected UNEP products. Strategy & external partners: From being largely reactive in information activities on the Internet, UNEP has to become more proactive. Regular updating and maintenance of UNEP's web sites is not enough in the current situation. Information on UNEP plans and activities has to reach its partners and general public well in advance. Creation of working UNEP networks on particular Programme initiatives and projects, with intensive exchange of information will facilitate broader public participation and promotion of UNEP. Posting specially tailored versions of publications and Programme bulletins on the Internet will vastly expand outreach potential. A publications' home page will have to be introduced to compliment the on-line sales catalogue. Production of CD-ROMs for both informational and promotional purposes should be encouraged. These may include CD-ROMs on global environmental treaties, updated version of UNEP's profile, public versions of UNEP's annual report and GEO, special educational editions on UNEP and Ozone, UNEP Programme.

		Assumptions: Allocation of adequate human, financial and technical resources, and substantial support from all UNEP partners.
Result:	3.1	Improved image of UNEP and better understanding and support to global environmental activities. Performance indicator: Increasing number of hits on UNEP's and other UNEP related web sites; Promotional, information and educational CD-ROMs;
Outputs:	3.1.1	In collaboration with UNEP and external partners, creation of action oriented temporary web sites e.g. for special events, global campaigns etc.
	3.1.2	In collaboration with UNEP and external partners, development of efficient links to other relevant web sites on the Internet and promotion of UNEP related web sites through Internet and alternative mechanisms (periodicals, publications, audio-visual products, etc.).
Result:	3.2	Increase in the sales revenue of UNEP products and a higher demand for UNEP information products in general. Performance indicator: On-line sales catalogues for various UNEP products (2) and sales of UNEP publications and other products ($450,000); Increase in subscriptions to UNEP periodicals (10%) and requests for free UNEP information products (15%).
Outputs:	3.2.1	Support provided in marketing and sales of UNEP publications and other information products

Programme element 7.3: Public affairs

Issues to address:

UNEP's reputation will always depend on the quality of its performance and the services it provides. But like a person, UNEP is recognized by the outward and visible manifestations of its many attributes. It has often been asserted that UNEP suffers from an image problem. This includes the fact that much of UNEP's work is neither widely known nor appreciated. Another important factor is that UNEP's management and structure is more frequently the target of criticism than its outstanding work in the field of the environment. These issues can only be addressed effectively in the context of a corporate communication policy. A culture of communications must pervade the entire organization, with responsibility for public diplomacy borne by all staff and more specifically senior officials and major partners e.g. National Committees, collaborating centers, etc. Public relations and awareness are crucial for promoting sustainable development and improving the capacity of the people to address environmental issues. UNEP's limited resources make it difficult to reach the broad public directly. Instead, UNEP must take advantage of the " multiplier effect" and focus its communication efforts on its present and potential partners and specific target groups, including youth and children.

Objective: 1.	Improve the image of UNEP, promote greater environmental awareness through specific activities and events, and facilitate effective cooperation with and among selected sectors of society and actors involved in the implementation of the international environmental agenda. Strategy & external partners: A new culture of communications must pervade the work of all staff. The organization must communicate with one voice and communications should be at the heart of strategic management. As the environmental voice of the United Nations, UNEP should promote a " family resemblance" through all its outputs and be consistent in using UNEP's logo on all information materials. Through regular special events, global campaigns and initiatives, UNEP will be able to engage a Participatory public more pro-actively. Use will be made of existing cooperative agreements with selected major partners and their networks, including the International Olympic Committee (IOC). Other partners include youth and children's organizations and networks, the advertising industry, G-500 laureates, Sasakawa Prize winners etc Assumptions: Allocation of adequate human and financial resources.

Result:	1.1	Enhanced image of UNEP and increased support to UNEP's initiatives by Governments, leading global environmentalists and the general public. Performance indicator: Comments and statements by the UN and Government officials on UNEP's performance and role in global environmental cooperation; Increased contribution to the Environment Fund and to other funds supporting UNEP's initiatives; Letters of appreciation and support from general public (1,000).
Outputs:	1.1.1	In collaboration with UN bodies, other external partners and UNEP Family, organization of UNEP special events e.g. World Environment Day, UN Water Day, UN Desertification Day, UN Ozone Day, UN Biodiversity Day, International Oceans Day, UNEP Global/Regional Youth Fora, International Children's Conference, etc.
	1.1.2	In collaboration with external partners, UNEP Regional Offices and National Committees, organization of world campaigns and other promotional activities (e.g. Clean-Up the World, launches of UN/UNEP reports, concerts, exhibitions, etc.)
	1.1.3	In collaboration with external partners and sponsors, coordination of UNEP awards programmes, including Global 500, UN Sasakawa Environment Prize, and promotion of UNEP and the environment through close cooperation with the G-500 Forum and Sasakawa laureates.
Result:	1.2	Developed networks of UNEP selected partners and of National Committees supporting UNEP projects and collaborating with Programme. Performance indicator: Networks of UNEP National Committees, Youth and Children, G-500 laureates, Sasakawa laureates, strengthened (4); Number of National Committees increased (20); Public Information packages prepared (6);
Outputs:	1.2.1	In collaboration with Regional Offices and Programme Divisions, coordination of projects and promotional activities with National Committees

	1.2.2	Coordinated involvement of children and youth groups in environmental initiatives, implementation of UNEP's agenda and promotional activities.
	1.2.3	In collaboration with the IOC, support provided to the global sports community in utilizing sport for the benefit of the environment, setting environmental standards for parties involved in sporting events, and promoting the principles of healthy living.
Result:	1.2	Coordinated approach by UNEP as a whole to the issues of public relations and communications. Performance indicator: Well coordinated public information and promotional activities by UNEP HQ and other UNEP partners; Synergy in implementation and organization of UNEP global campaigns and special events.
Outputs:	1.2.1	In collaboration with Programme Divisions and OED, regular training and briefing sessions on public relations issues and media communications organized for selected staff at HQ.
	1.2.2	In collaboration with Regional Offices, Convention Secretariats, Divisions of Conventions and Regional Cooperation, regular training and briefing sessions on public relations issues and media communication organized for Regional Information Officers, the Information Unit for Conventions, and other selected outposted staff.

Programme element 7.4 : Publications and writing/editorial services

Issues(s) to Address:

Informative, attractive and timely publications remain at the core of UNEP's efforts to communicate the work and achievements of the Organization and its views on the major environmental problems. Using modern electronic means, e.g. the world wide web, publications can reach much larger audience. The cumulative impact of UNEP's information materials and other publications is enhanced by coordination and centralization of the whole production process and by getting publications to those who need them most. This includes common design elements that promote " brand recognition" , an approved editorial policy, printing quality control, centralized storage, targeted distribution, promotion of all UNEP publications. The main mechanisms ensuring synergetic action are the Publications and Information Board (PIB), Editorial Committee, Products Marketing Committee, Contracts Committee.

The flagship magazine of UNEP, Our Planet, needs to be further strengthened and promoted. It should remain topical, reflect the concerns and priorities of UNEP, and reach a larger audience.

The writing and editing capacity within UNEP has to be enhanced and centralized, to facilitate writing on programme, on scientific issues within the areas of concentration as well as promoting UNEP's views through print and electronic media.

Objective: 1.	Efficient dissemination of information on environmental issues and UNEP activities through publications Strategy & external partners: By producing and distributing publications, the subprogramme aims to promote UNEP and stimulate educate people to live sustainably by actively improving the quality of life and caring for the Earth. . The Coordinated production, storage, distribution, sales and marketing of UNEP's publications is crucial to achieve higher efficiency in taking UNEP's clear and harmonized message to Governments, decision makers, scientists and general public in the most cost effective way. Every publication should have a communication strategy. UNEP's Information and Publications policy has to be strictly followed and implemented through the efficient work of PIB, Editorial Committee, Products Marketing Committee and Contracts Committee. UNEP is working closely with selected publishers, SMI Ltd. (the main partner in global distribution and promotion of UNEP's publications), UN Agencies, especially Habitat, UNEP National Committees.

		Assumptions: All the Programme Divisions implement recommendations by OIOS on the centralization of mailing lists, and the storage of publications. Adequate human, financial and technical resources secured for efficient coordination of publications programme in UNEP.
Result:	1.1	Better understanding of environmental issues and support for UNEP activities in the areas of Programme concentration by Governments, communities and the public at large. Performance indicator: Centralized mailing list for the distribution of UNEP publications (1); Centralized storage of UNEP publications (1); Coordinated production and distribution of publications (70); Coordinated promotion and marketing of publications (30).
Outputs:	1.1.1	In collaboration with Programme Divisions, Regional Offices, maintenance of a central mailing list and other targeted mailing lists.
	1.1.2	In collaboration with Programme Divisions, the running of a central bookstore for UNEP publications.
	1.1.3	In collaboration with the whole UNEP Family, the coordination of distribution of UNEP publications.
	1.1.4	Support provided to further development of a publications policy and the work of the PIB, Editorial Committee, Products Marketing Committee and Contracts Committee.
Result:	1.2	Increased royalties and sales of UNEP publications, and a more efficient UNEP Revolving Fund. Performance indicator: Royalties and sales revenue for the biennium amounting to $400,000; UNEP publications represented at International Book Fairs i.e. Frankfurt, Harare, Nairobi; The ceiling of the Revolving Fund increased by the GC to $400,000.

Outputs:	1.2.1	Promotion, sales and co-publishing of UNEP publications.
	1.2.2	Organization of book exhibits and promotion of UNEP publications at the international book fairs.
	1.2.3	Management support for the Revolving Fund.
Objective:	2	Project a harmonized views and image of UNEP to the world community. Strategy & external partners: Build up the writing and editing capacity within UNEP to facilitate efficient coordination of speech writing and science writing within UNEP's areas of concentration. Implementation of a " house style" and policy concepts for writing, editing, and control on the use of UNEP logo and copyright issues. Collaboration with the UN bodies, Governments, leading environmentalists, civil society, NSAs, publishers. Assumptions: Allocation of adequate financial and human resources.
Result:	2.1	Harmonized message from UNEP to Governments, civil society, media and general public. Performance indicator: Coordinated activities on writing of speeches and articles for the ED and major statements for other senior managers (120); Writing of articles on major Programme issues (20).
Outputs:	2.1.1	In collaboration with OED, Spokesperson's Office, Programme Divisions and senior UNEP management, writing of speeches, opinion-editorial articles, editorials, features, for major international conferences, publications, periodicals and for use on the world wide web and in video, radio programmes.
	2.2.2	Editing and proofreading of the texts for UNEP publications.
Result:	2.2	Unified, corporate image of UNEP.

		Performance indicator: Coordinated production of regular thematic issues of Our Planet (10); Coordinated graphic design and quality control services (2); Centralized control of the use of UNEP logo and copyright issues.
Outputs:	2.2.1	In collaboration with the OED, Programme Divisions and Regional Offices, support provided to external publisher of Our Planet, UNEP's profile, the public version of UNEP's Annual Report and other UNEP public information/promotion materials.
	2.2.2	Graphic design, editorial assistance, handling of copyright issues and controlling the use of UNEP's logo

Programme element 7.5: Public query response and library service

Issues(s) to Address:

Inadequate funding and technical support to the joint UNEP-Habitat Library and Documentation Center has resulted in downgrading the value of information resources and services provided by the Center. Library and Documentation Center should develop and maintain a collection of scientific, technical and policy relevant information on the global state of the environment and human settlements, and ensure an efficient public query response service. The current facilities of the Center have to be up-graded. Reference and research services need to be modernized with the introduction of modern electronic techniques. The UN/UNEP/Habitat documentation collection should be brought under control, systematized and digitized to facilitate access through the Internet. The creation of a common, comprehensive UN/UNEP/Habitat Documentation Service linked through the Internet to the UN optical disc archiving system and to the UN Bibliographic Information System (UNBIS) in New York needs to be explored. The Library should continue servicing core environmental and human settlements programme needs. New acquisitions should be planned in close collaboration with the Programme Divisions of both UNEP and Habitat. The depository library functions have to be re-enforced. Strengthen collaboration with more than 350 UN depository libraries located in more than 140 countries. Review current arrangements for responding to external public queries. Develop Center's home page and utilize fully the modern electronic facilities and existing UNEP networks for raising the efficiency of a public query response service. Facilitate an easy access to UNEP publications and documents via Internet. In collaboration with UNON introduce a new training programme in electronic information retrieval for UN staff, permanent representatives and other selected users. Ensure subscriptions to major newspapers and periodicals in all the official UN languages. Develop further the services of the Visitors' Pavilion, including organization of promotional activities and public information tours of the Gigiri compound.

Objective: 1	Efficient information and communications services by the Library and Documentation Center Strategy & external partners: Work closer with those who are putting UNEP materials " on-line" . Identify the needs of Programme Divisions of UNEP and Habitat. Develop an information and communication strategy for the joint Library and Documentation Center. In close collaboration with UNIC, bring under control the UN documentation collection at Gigiri and facilitate electronic access to publications and documents. Enforce the depository functions, and ensure a full collection of all publications published or co-published by UNEP. The Center should be a global resource of information on the environment, not one that is just available for those who visit Gigiri. Close collaboration with Programme Divisions, Regional Offices, Convention Secretariats, Dag Hammarskjold Library, all other UN

		depository libraries, UNEP National Committees, UNICs, especially UNIC Nairobi, educational institutions in Kenya. Assumptions: Allocation of adequate financial resources, provision of modern means of electronic communication, support of all UN partners, especially Habitat.
Result:	1.1	Enhanced service from the UNEP-Habitat Library and Documentation Center. Performance indicator: Approved information and communication strategy of the Center (1); The Library and Documentation Center's home page (1); 15% increased utilization of library loans and inter-library loans; 15% increase in number of visitors to the Center; substantial increase in access to UNEP publications via Internet; 25% increase in visitors participating in information tours on Gigiri compound
Outputs:	1.1.1	Traditional library services.
	1.1.2	Electronic library services.
	1.1.3	Documentation Center services.
	1.1.4	Visitors' Pavilion information services
Objective:	2	Improve UNEP-wide public query-response service. Strategy & external partners: Develop communications strategy and design the structure of coordinated UNEP-wide public query-response service. In close collaboration with the OED, Programme Divisions, Regional Offices and other Public Information and NGO units, ensure timely and coordinated processing and answering of requests, queries and messages coming to UNEP both electronically and in a traditional way. Assumptions: Allocation of adequate human and financial resources, provision of modern means of electronic communication, support of all UN partners.

Result:	2.1	Coordinated UNEP-wide public query-response service. Performance indicator: Timely and coordinated processing of 20,000 letters, requests, electronic queries; Users' queries responded to within a period of not more than two weeks; Statistical data on public query-response service operations evaluated annually.
Outputs:	2.1.1	Support provided to all UNEP partners in answering public queries.
	2.1.2	Operational and unified query logging and tracing system created.
Objective:	3	Promote UNEP and Habitat and improve their image through their publications Strategy & external partners: Vigorous promotion of UNEP-Habitat publications and services provided by the Library and Documentation Center should become an important component of functions performed by the Center. Exchange of publications with libraries, organization of promotional exhibits, lectures, tours, donations of information materials to educational institutions in developing countries and other events have to be organized in close collaboration with UNEP, Habitat and external partners. Promotion of Center's services on the www should be gradually increased without affecting traditional services. Close collaboration with UN depository and other libraries, UNICs, educational institutions, diplomatic missions and other external partners is crucial in making people aware of UNEP and Habitat, their activities and outputs. Assumptions: Allocation of adequate human and financial resources. The rent issue has to be resolved between UNON and Administration in New York. Additional space for the Library will be needed by mid of the next biennium
Result:	3.1	Better use of UNEP-Habitat publications and more popular support to UNEP-Habitat's mission.

		Performance indicator: Increase in requests for UNEP-Habitat publications (30%); Increase in number of visitors to Gigiri from within and outside the host country (30%).
Outputs:	3.1.1	In collaboration with UNEP-Habitat partners, promotional activities organized by the Center, or using the Center's facilities.
	3.1.2	In collaboration with Programme Divisions, promotion of UNEP-Habitat activities, through the work of the Visitors' Pavilion.

Annex I

Table A

1996/1997, 1998/1999 AND 2000/2001 FLOW AND USE OF RESOURCES FOR THE ENVIRONMENT FUND
(millions of US$ - convertible currency only)

	1996/1997 Actual	1998/1999 Estimate	2000/2001 Proposal
RESOURCES			
(a) Beginning balance of Fund on 1 January	5.61	8.31	3.20
(b) Pledges	89.98	51.96	0.00
Paid Pledges	88.91	44.40	
Unpaid pledges	1.07	7.56	
(c) Additional estimated contributions		53.76	118.00
(d) Total Pledges/estimated contributions (b+c)	89.98	105.72	118.00
(e) Miscellaneous income	3.52	1.00	1.00
TOTAL RESOURCES (a+d+e)	99.11	115.03	122.20
CLAIMS ON RESOURCES			
(f) Fund programme activities (FP)	54.61	75.00	100.00
(g) Fund programme reserve activities (RA)	4.34	5.00	5.00
(h) Management and Administrative support costs (MASC)	29.50	25.83	14.41
(i) Increase in the Financial Reserve	3.41	6.00	
(j) Total expenditures (f+g+h+i)	91.86	111.83	119.41
(k) Prior year adjustments	0.26		
(l) Savings on cancellation of prior year's obligations	(1.32)		
TOTAL CLAIMS (j+k+l)	90.80	111.83	119.41
BALANCE OF FUND ON 31 DECEMBER	8.31	3.20	2.79

Table B

TRUST FUND SUPPORT: FLOW AND USE OF RESOURCES
(US dollars)

		Actual 1996/1997 biennium	Estimated 1998/1999 biennium	Estimated 2000/2001 biennium
	Resources			
	Beginning balance on 1 January	4,329,833	5,948,926	1,647,626
a	Income	9,258,914	11,522,000	13,500,000
	Resources available	13,588,747	17,470,926	15,147,626
	Claims on resources			
	Expenditures	7,639,821	13,323,300	13,213,700
	Operational reserve		2,500,000	
b	Total claims on resources	7,639,821	15,823,300	13,213,700
	Excess/shortfall of income over claim on expenditures (a-b)	1,619,093	-4,301,300	286,300
	Balance on 31 December	5,948,926	1,647,626	1,933,926

Table C

PROPOSED TRUST FUND SUPPORT BUDGET FOR 2000-2001

(thousands of US dollars)

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	CMS BONN	SCBD MONTREAL	CITES GENEVA	SBC GENEVA	OZONE NAIROBI	MEDU ATHENS	CAR RCU KINGSTON	GPA HAGUE	TIE GENEVA	TIE PARIS	TIE OSAKA	SUB-TOTAL	OTHERS OAHQ	NAIROBI UNON	TOTAL
Established posts	205.3	994.0	560.7	365.1	193.9	402.2	196.9	88.9	150.6	854.9	205.3	1,210.8			4,217.8
General temporary assistance													837.9	6,512.3	7,350.2
Consultants															-
Common staff costs	65.7	399.1	179.5	116.9	126.8	169.8	83.1	29.6	48.3	273.9	65.7	387.9			1,558.5
Travel															-
Contractual Services															-
General Operating Expenses					12.2								66.2		78.4
Supplies and Materials					2.2										2.2
Equipment					6.6										6.6
Totals	271.0	1,393.1	740.2	482.0	341.7	572.0	280.0	118.6	198.9	1,128.7	271.0	1,598.6	904.1	6,512.3	13,213.7

PROPOSED TRUST FUND SUPPORT STAFFING FOR 2000-2001

	CMS BONN	SCBD MONTREAL	CITES GENEVA	SBC GENEVA	OZONE NAIROBI	MEDU ATHENS	CAR RCU KINGSTON	GPA HAGUE	TIE GENEVA	TIE PARIS	TIE OSAKA	TOTAL TIE	OTHERS OAHQ	NAIROBI UNON	TOTAL
D-1															
P-5															
P-4		1	1			1				1		1			4
P-3	1	2		1	1		1				1	1			7
P-2/1										1		1			1
L-L		5	2	1	2	4	1	1	1	3		4			20
TOTAL	1	8	3	2	3	5	2	1	1	5	1	7			32

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Table D

TRUST FUNDS AND CONTRIBUTIONS ADMINISTERED BY UNEP TO CONVENTIONS/REGIONAL SEAS, THE MULTILATERAL FUND, UNFIP AND GEF ACTIVITIES: EXPENDITURES

(in US dollars)

		1996-1997 Actual	1998-1999 Estimate	2000-2001 Estimate
A.	**Conventions/Protocols/Regional Seas Programmes**			
	General Trust Funds	**46,512,979**	**58,676,701**	**65,444,038**
	Basel Convention and its Secretariat	4,004,835	9,040,000	10,057,000
	Biological Diversity Convention and its Secretariat	11,297,028	14,285,799	21,696,000
	CITES Convention and its Secretariat	9,165,885	9,281,672	9,000,199
	CMS Convention and its Secretariat	2,091,281	3,179,820	2,815,960
	Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol and their Secretariat	6,188,860	7,458,000	7,175,500
	Caribbean Environment Programme and its Coordination Unit	2,535,380	2,629,510	2,423,850
	Mediterranean Environment Programme and its Coordination Unit	11,229,710	12,801,900	12,275,529
	Technical Cooperation Trust Funds { General }	**190,505**	**354,820**	**452,000**
	Basel Convention and its Secretariat	190,505	354,820	452,000
	Technical Cooperation Trust Funds { Personnel }	**0**	**112,000**	**100,800**
	Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol and their Secretariat	0	112,000	100,800
	Special Accounts and Trust Funds	**4,787,830**	**7,149,643**	**7,500,000**
	Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Montreal Protocol	4,787,830	7,149,643	7,500,000
	Total. Conventions/Protocols/Regional Seas Programmes	**51,491,314**	**66,293,164**	**73,496,838**
B.	**Special Accounts and Trust Funds**			
	Multilateral Fund for the Montreal Protocol	245,339,340	284,110,357	303,760,000
	United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP)		3,364,500	6,729,001
	Global Environment Facilities (GEF)	18,498,182	25,625 000	26,250,000
C.	**TOTAL, Trust Funds incl. the Multilateral Fund, UNFIP and GEF**	**315,328,836**	**379,393,021**	**410,235,839**
D.	**Counterpart Contributions to Conventions**			
	Counterpart Contributions	4,110,034	4,315,536	4,531,313
E.	**GRAND TOTAL, TRUST FUNDS AND COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTIONS**	**319,438,870**	**383,708,557**	**414,767,152**

Annex II

Table 1

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT COSTS BUDGET
Budget approved by the Governing Council at its nineteenth session
for the biennium 1998-1999
(expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	Executive direction and management	Regional representation	Programme Support Service	Administration: UNON	Total
010/100 Established posts	2,570.0	6,104.0	4,643.0		13,317.0
030/050 Other staff costs	83.8	654.6	190.6	5,059.5	5,988.5
040 Consultants, fees &and travel	127.1		185.0		312.1
240 Travel on official business	840.0	557.9	127.0		1,524.9
300 Contractual services	38.2		241.4		279.6
400 General operating expenses	737.2	1,838.5	2,470.9		5,046.6
500 Supplies and materials	50.8	87.0	691.3		829.1
600 Furniture and equipment	30.5	75.3	96.5		202.3
TOTAL	4,477.6	9,317.3	8,645.7	5,059.5	27,500.0

Table 2

BIENNIAL SUPPORT COSTS BUDGET

Revised Budget 1998-1999
(Expressed in 000s of US$)

Estimated 1998-1999 Expenditure

Object of Expenditure	Executive Direction and Management						Regional Representation						Programme Support Service						Administration UNON						Revised Budget 1998-1999					
	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total
010/100 Established Posts	3,973.2	1,742.2	149.5	-	-	5,864.9	7,970.3	1,389.5	-	-	-	9,359.8	2,099.3	-	-	7,217.5	-	9,316.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,042.8	3,131.7	149.5	7,217.5	-	25,141.5
030/050 Other Staff Costs	148.3	-		-	-	148.3	889.8	74.9	-	-	-	964.8	136.2	-	-	1,058.9	-	1,195.1	3,559.5	-	-	3,500.0	-	7,059.5	4,733.8	74.9	-	4,558.9	-	9,367.7
040 Consultants, Fees & Travel	280.0	-		-	-	280.0	30.0	-	-	-	-	30.0	-	-	-	116.5	-	116.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	310.0	-	-	116.5	-	426.5
240 Travel on Official Business	908.0	81.3		-	-	989.3	648.0	29.9	-	-	-	677.9	-	-	-	359.0	-	359.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,557.0	110.2	-	359.0	-	2,026.2
300 Contractual Services	146.6	-		-	-	146.6	25.1	-	-	-	-	25.1	283.7	-	-	100.0	-	383.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	455.4	-	-	100.0	-	555.4
400 General Operating Expenses	958.2	12.9		-	-	971.1	2,009.5	21.7	-	-	-	2,030.2	616.0	-	-	395.2	-	1,011.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,582.8	34.6	-	395.2	-	4,012.6
500 Supplies & Materials	124.3	6.5		-	-	130.8	143.7	3.5	-	-	-	147.2	90.0	-	-	22.2	-	112.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	358.0	10.0	-	22.2	-	390.2
600 Furniture & Equipment	50.6	9.8		-	-	60.4	117.6	-	-	-	-	117.6	25.2	-	-	559.0	-	584.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	193.4	9.8	-	559.0	-	762.2
TOTALS	6,589.2	1,852.7	149.5	-	-	8,591.4	11,834.0	1,518.5	-	-	-	13,352.5	3,850.5	-	-	9,828.3	-	13,678.8	3,559.5	-	-	3,500.0	-	7,059.5	25,833.2	3,371.2	149.5	13,328.3	-	42,882.2

In addition, there is a Regular Budget Allocation of $1,304,100 for Policy-making Organs

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Table 3

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT COSTS BUDGET

Required Changes to GC.19 Approved 1998-1999 Budget
Through Exchange Rate Fluctuation and Other Changes
(Expressed in 000s of US$)

Object of Expenditure	Executive Direction and Management			Regional Representation			Programme Support Service			Administration UNON			MASC TOTAL		
	Exchange Rate Fluctuations	Other Changes	Requirement Changes to GC19 Approved 1998-1999 MASC Budget TOTAL	Exchange Rate Fluctuations	Other Changes	Requirement Changes to GC19 Approved 1998-1999 MASC Budget TOTAL	Exchange Rate Fluctuations	Other Changes	Requirement Changes to GC19 Approved 1998-1999 MASC Budget TOTAL	Exchange Rate Fluctuations	Other Changes	Requirement Changes to GC19 Approved 1998-1999 MASC Budget TOTAL	Exchange Rate Fluctuations	Other Changes	Requirement Changes to GC19 Approved 1998-1999 MASC Budget TOTAL
010/100 Established Posts	(231 0)	1,634 8	1,403 2	(464 7)	2,330 9	1,866 3	(157 4)	(1,786 3)	(1,943 7)	-	-	-	(853 7)	2,179 4	1,325 8
030/050 Other Staff Costs	(8 6)	73 1	64 5	(51 9)	287 2	235 3	(7 9)	(46 5)	(54 4)	(207 5)	(1,292 5)	(1,500 0)	(276 0)	(978 6)	(1,254 6)
040 Consultants, Fees & Travel	(16 3)	169 2	152 9	(1 7)	31 7	30 0	-	(185 0)	(185 0)				(18 1)	16 0	(2 1)
240 Travel on Official Business	(52 9)	120 9	68 0	(37 8)	128 9	91 1	-	(127 0)	(127 0)	-	-	-	(90 8)	122 9	32 1
300 Contractual Services	(8 5)	116 9	108 4	(1 5)	26 6	25 1	(16 5)	58 9	42 3	-	-	-	(26 5)	202 4	175 9
400 General Operating Expenses	(55 9)	276 9	221 0	(117 1)	287 1	170 0	(35 9)	(1,819 0)	(1,854 9)	-	-	-	(208 9)	(1,255 0)	(1,463 8)
500 Supplies & Materials	(7 2)	80 7	73 5	(8 4)	65 1	56 7	(5 2)	(596 1)	(601 3)	-	-	-	(20 9)	(450 2)	(471 1)
600 Furniture & Equipment	(2 9)	23 0	20 1	(6 9)	49 2	42 3	(1 5)	(69 8)	(71 3)	-	-	-	(11 3)	2 4	(8 9)
700 New Premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
800 Fellowships, Grants, Contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	(384 2)	2,495 8	2,111 7	(689 9)	3,206 7	2,516 7	(224 5)	(4,570 8)	(4,795 2)	(207 5)	(1,292 5)	(1,500 0)	(1,506 1)	(160 7)	(1,666 8)

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Table 4

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT COSTS BUDGET

Authorized Staffing Table 1998-1999 (*)
(Number of Posts)

UNEP	ASG	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2/1	Total P Posts	Total GS Posts	Total Posts
Executive Direction and Management	1		2		3	1	1	8	13	21
Regional Representation		5		3	1	1	1	11	25	36
Programme Support Service		1	1	3	3	6	1	15	28	43
TOTAL UNEP	1	6	3	6	7	8	3	34	66	100

(*) Does not include posts authorized but not funded in the original 1998-1999 MASC

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT COSTS BUDGET
Revised Staffing Table 1998-1999

(Number of Posts)

UNEP	ASG	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2/1	Total P Posts	Total GS Posts	Total Posts
Executive direction and management	1		2	2	5	2	2	14	19	33
Regional representation		3	3	6	5	2	1	20	32	52
Programme Support Service			1	1	1	5	0	8	16	24
TOTAL UNEP	1	3	6	9	11	9	3	42	67	109

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT COSTS BUDGET
Growth Table 1998-1999

(Number of Posts)

UNEP	ASG	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2/1	Total P Posts	Total GS Posts	Total Posts
Executive direction and management	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	6	6	12
Regional representation	0	-2	3	3	4	1	0	9	7	16
Programme Support Service	0	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-7	-12	-19
TOTAL UNEP	0	-3	3	3	4	1	0	8	1	9

Table 5

BIENNIAL SUPPORT COST BUDGET 1998-1999
REVISED STAFFING TABLE --ALL SOURCES

	Executive direction and management					Regional representation					Programme Support Service					Administration - UNON					Revised posts 1998-1999				
	MASC	RB	TF	TSF	Total	MASC	RB	TF	TSF	Total	MASC	RB	TF	TSF	Total	MASC	RB	TF	TSF	Total	MASC	RB	TF	TSF	Total
USG		1			1					-					-					-	-	1	-	-	1
ASG	1				1					-					-					-	1	-	-	-	1
D-2					-	3	1			4					-					-	3	1	-	-	4
D-1	2				2	3				3	1				1					-	6	-	-	-	6
P-5	2	3			5	6	1			7	1				1					-	9	4	-	-	13
P-4	5	1			6	5	1			6	1			7	8					-	11	2	-	7	20
P-3	2	1			3	2				2	5			12	17					-	9	1	-	12	22
P-2/1	2		1		3	1				1	-			2	2					-	3	-	1	2	6
TOTAL P	14	6	1	-	21	20	3	-	-	23	8	-	-	21	29	-	-	-	-	-	42	9	1	21	73
L-L	19	4			23	32	4			36	16			31	47						67	8	-	31	106
GRAND TOTAL	33	10	1	-	44	52	7	-	-	59	24	-	-	52	76	-	-	-	-	-	109	17	1	52	179

Key: MASC = management and administrative support costs
RB = regular budget of the United Nations
TF = trust funds
TFS = trust fund support costs

Table 6

BIENNIAL SUPPORT COSTS BUDGET

Proposed Budget 2000-2001
(expressed in 000s of US$)

Estimated 2000-2001 Expenditure

Object of Expenditure	Executive Direction and Management						Regional Representation						Administrative Support at OAH (**)						Administration UNON						Proposed Budget 2000-2001					
	MASC	Regular Budget (*)	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total
010/100 Established Posts	4,450.2	1,283.8	156.3		-	5,890.3	-	-								5,776.3		5,776.3							4,450.2	1,283.8	156.3	5,776.3	-	11,666.6
030/050 Other Staff Costs	229.6	-			-	229.6	-	-								837.9		837.9	5,883.7	-		6,512.3	-	12,396.0	6,113.3	-	-	7,350.2	-	13,463.5
040 Consultants, Fees & Travel	413.4	-			-	413.4	-	-																	413.4	-	-	-	-	413.4
240 Travel on Official Business	1,014.9	81.3			-	1,096.2	-	-																	1,014.9	81.3	-	-	-	1,096.2
300 Contractual Services	397.2	-			-	397.2	-	-																	397.2	-	-	-	-	397.2
400 General Operating Expenses	1,506.1	12.9			-	1,519.0	-	-								78.4		78.4							1,506.1	12.9	-	78.4	-	1,597.4
500 Supplies & Materials	302.1	6.5			-	308.6	-	-								2.2		2.2							302.1	6.5	-	2.2	-	310.8
600 Furniture & Equipment	210.2	9.8			-	220.0	-	-								6.6		6.6							210.2	9.8	-	6.6	-	226.6
TOTALS	8,523.6	1,394.3	156.3	-	-	10,074.2	-	-								6,701.4		6,701.4	5,883.7	-	-	6,512.3	-	12,396.0	14,407.3	1,394.3	156.3	13,213.7	-	29,171.6

(*) In addition, a Regular Budget Allocation for Policy-making organs of $ 1,304.1 is anticipated

(**) Outposted Administrative Units serving Trust Funds (including Convention Secretariats) activities outside Headquarters

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Table 7

CHANGES IN THE BIENNIAL SUPPORT COSTS BUDGET
BETWEEN THE PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 2000-2001
AND THE REVISED BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1998-1999
(expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	Executive direction and management					Regional representation					Administrative support at OAHQ					Administration UNON					Total changes				
	MASC	RB	TF	TFS	Total	MASC	RB	TF	TSF	Total	MASC	RB	TF	TSF	Total	MASC	RB	TF	TSF	Total	MASC	RB	TF	TSF	Total
010/100 Established posts	477.0	(458.4)	6.8	-	25.4	(7,870.3)	(1,369.5)	-	-	(9,359.8)	(2,899.3)	-	-	(1,441.2)	(4,140.5)	-	-		-	-	(10,192.6)	(1,847.9)	6.8	(1,441.2)	(13,474.9)
030/050 Other staff costs	81.3	-	-	-	81.3	(689.8)	(74.9)	-	-	(964.8)	(136.2)	-	-	(221.0)	(357.2)	2,324.2	-		3,012.3	5,336.5	1,379.4	(74.9)	-	2,791.3	4,095.8
040 Consultants, fees and travel	133.4	-	-	-	133.4	(30.0)	-	-	-	(30.0)	-	-	-	(116.5)	(116.5)	-	-		-	-	103.4	-	-	(116.5)	(13.1)
240 Travel on official business	106.9	-	-	-	106.9	(649.0)	(28.9)	-	-	(677.9)	-	-	-	(359.0)	(359.0)	-	-		-	-	(542.1)	(28.9)	-	(359.0)	(930.0)
300 Contractual services	250.6	-	-	-	250.6	(25.1)	-	-	-	(25.1)	(283.7)	-	-	(100.0)	(383.7)	-	-		-	-	(58.2)	-	-	(100.0)	(158.2)
400 General operating expenses	547.8	-	-	-	547.8	(2,008.5)	(21.7)	-	-	(2,030.2)	(616.0)	-	-	(316.8)	(932.8)	-	-		-	-	(2,076.7)	(21.7)	-	(316.8)	(2,415.2)
500 Supplies and materials	177.8	-	-	-	177.8	(143.7)	(3.5)	-	-	(147.2)	(90.0)	-	-	(20.0)	(110.0)	-	-		-	-	(55.9)	(3.5)	-	(20.0)	(79.4)
600 Furniture and equipment	159.6	-	-	-	159.6	(117.6)	-	-	-	(117.6)	(25.2)	-	-	(552.4)	(577.6)	-	-		-	-	16.8	-	-	(552.4)	(535.6)
TOTAL CHANGES	1,934.4	(458.4)	6.8	-	1,482.8	(11,834.0)	(1,518.5)	-	-	(13,352.5)	(3,850.5)	-	-	(3,126.9)	(6,977.4)	2,324.2	-	-	3,012.3	5,336.5	(11,425.9)	(1,976.9)	6.8	(114.8)	(13,510.8)
From which:																									
Changes on account of inflation	1,214.3	-	6.8	-	1,221.1	-	-			-	-			579.2	579.2	381.5			462.2	823.7	1,575.8	-	6.8	1,041.4	2,624.0
Other changes	720.1	(458.4)	-	-	261.7	(11,834.0)	(1,518.5)		-	(13,352.5)	(3,850.5)	-		(3,706.1)	(7,556.6)	1,962.7			2,550.1	4,512.8	(13,001.7)	(1,976.9)	-	(1,156.2)	(16,134.8)

Key: MASC = management and administrative support costs
RB = regular budget of the United Nations
TF = trust funds
TFS = trust fund support costs
CC = counterpart contributions

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Table 8

BIENNIAL SUPPORT COST BUDGET 1998-1999
REVISED STAFFING TABLE - ALL SOURCES

	Executive Direction and Management						Regional Representation						Programme Support Service						Administration - UNON						Revised Posts 1998-1999					
	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total
USG		1				1						-						-						-	-	1	-	-	-	1
ASG	1					1						-						-						-	1	-	-	-	-	1
D-2						-	3	1				6						-						-	3	1	-	-	-	4
D-1	2					2	3					3	1					1						-	5	-	-	-	-	5
P-5	2	2				3	5	1				7	1					1						-	9	4	-	-	-	13
P-4	5	1				5	5	1				6	1			7		8						-	11	2	-	7	-	20
P-3	2	1				3	2					2	5			12		17						-	9	1	-	12	-	22
P-2/1	2		1			3	1					1	-			2		2						-	3	-	1	2	-	6
TOTAL P	14	5	1	-	-	21	20	3	-	-	-	23	8	-	-	21	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	8	1	21	-	73
L-S	19	4				23	32	4				36	16			31		47						-	67	8	-	31	-	106
D TOTAL	33	10	1	-	-	44	52	7	-	-	-	59	24	-	-	52	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	17	1	52	-	179

BIENNIAL SUPPORT COST BUDGET 2000-2001
PROPOSED STAFFING TABLE - ALL SOURCES

	Executive Direction and Management						Regional Representation						Administrative Support at OAH (*)						Administration - UNON						Total Proposed Staffing 2000-2001					
	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total
USG		1				1						-						-						-	-	1	-	-	-	1
ASG	1					1						-						-						-	1	-	-	-	-	1
D-2						-						-						-						-	1	-	-	-	-	1
D-1	3					3						-						-						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P-5	3	1				4						-						-						-	3	-	-	-	-	3
P-4	4	2				6						-						-						-	3	1	-	-	-	4
P-3	3	-				3						-				6		6						-	4	2	-	4	-	10
P-2/1	1	-	1			2						-				7		7						-	3	-	-	7	-	10
TOTAL P	15	4	1	-	-	20						-				1		1						-	1	-	1	1	-	3
L-S	23	5				28						-				12		12						-	15	4	1	12	-	32
D TOTAL	38	9	1	-	-	48						-				20		20						-	22	5	-	25	-	42
																32		32						-	38	9	1	31	-	80

(*) Outposted Administrative Units serving Trust Funds (including Convention Secretariats) activities outside Headquarters, formerly included in the Programme Support Service

BIENNIAL SUPPORT COST BUDGET 2000-2001
PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE STAFFING TABLE - ALL SOURCES

	Executive Direction and Management						Regional Representation						Administrative Support at OAH						Administration - UNON						Total Post Changes					
	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total	MASC	Regular Budget	Trust Fund	Trust Fund Support	Counter part Contrib	Total
USG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(1)	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D-1	1	-	-	-	-	1	(3)	-	-	-	-	(3)	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(1)	-	-	-	(4)
P-5	1	(2)	-	-	-	(1)	(6)	(1)	-	-	-	(7)	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	-	-	(7)
P-4	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	(5)	(1)	-	-	-	(6)	(1)	-	-	(3)	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6)	(2)	-	-	-	(8)
P-3	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2)	(3)	-	-	(5)	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	(3)	-	(10)
P-2/1	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6)	(1)	-	(5)	-	(12)
TOTAL P	1	(2)	-	-	-	(1)	(20)	(3)	-	-	-	(23)	(9)	-	-	(9)	-	(17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	(7)	-	(13)
L-S	4	1	-	-	-	5	(32)	(4)	-	-	-	(36)	(15)	-	-	(11)	-	(27)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(27)	(5)	-	(9)	-	(41)
D TOTAL	5	(1)	-	-	-	4	(52)	(7)	-	-	-	(59)	(24)	-	-	(20)	-	(44)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(44)	(3)	-	(11)	-	(58)
																									(71)	(8)	-	(20)	-	(99)

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Annex III

LIST OF ABBRIVIATIONS

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACTS	African Centre for Technology Studies
AERE	Association of Environmental and Resource Economists
AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AP	Associated Press
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APCEL	Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law
APELL	Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level
APO	Asian Productivity Organization
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BUWAL	Swiss Federal Agency for Environment, Forests and Landscape
CAMRE	Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCD	Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CD-ROMs	Compact Disk Readable Only Memory
CEE/NIS	Central and Eastern Europe/Newly Independent States
CEOS	Committee on Earth Observation Satellites
CERs	Certified Emission Reductions
CG	Consultative Group
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIEL	Center for International Environmental Law
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CITs	Countries in Transition to Market Economies
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
CNN	Cable News Network
COE	Council of Europe
COP	Conference of the Parties
CP	Cleaner Production
CPC	Committee for Programme Coordination
CPR	Committee of Permanent Representatives
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
CSE	Centre for Science and Environment
CST	Committee on Science and Technology
DANCED	Danish Cooperation for Environment and Development
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
DPI	Department of Public Information
EC	European Community
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa (of the United Nations)
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe (of the United Nations)

ECG	Ecosystem Conservation Group
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (of the United Nations)
ECO ASIA	Environment Congress for Asia and the Pacific
ED	Executive Director
EDM	Executive Direction and Management
EEA	European Environment Agency
EEB	European Environmental Bureau
EF	Environment Fund
EFI	European Forest Institute
EI	Economic Instruments
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELCI	Environment Liaison Centre International
ELI/PAC	Environmental Law and Institutions/Programme Activity Centre
EMS	Environment Management Systems
EnRA	Environmental Risk Assessment
ENRIN	Environment and Natural Resource Information Networking
ENSO	El Niño Southern Oscillation
EnTA	Environmental Technology Assessment
EPAs	Environmental Protection Agencies
EPE	Environment Programme for Europe
ERA	Environmental and Natural Resource Accounting
ESA	European Space Agency
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (of the United Nations)
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute
EST	Environmentally Sound Technologies
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAO/GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning Systems
FIELD	Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development
GA	General Assembly (of the United Nations)
GC	Governing Council (of UNEP)
GCCIB	Global Climate Change Information Bank
GCOS	Global Climate Observing System
GCRP	Global Change Research Programme
GCSS	Special Session of the Governing Council
GEC	Global Environment Centre
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring Systems
GEO	Global Environment Outlook
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection
GINC	Global Information Network on Chemicals
GIWA	Global International Waters Assessment
GLOBE	Global Legislative Organisation for a Balanced Environment
GOOS	Global Ocean Observing System
GPA	Global Programme of Action
GPA/LBA	Global Plan of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities
GRID	Global Resource Information Database
GTOS	Global Terrestrial Observing System
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation

GXOS	Global Observing Systems
HQ	Headquarters
IACSD	Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development
IAE	International Academy of Environment
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICCA	International Council of Chemical Associations
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
ICPIC	International Cleaner Production Information Clearing-house
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IDNDR	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IEA	International Energy Agency
IETC	International Environmental Technology Centre
IFCS	Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety
IFF	Intergovernmental Forum on Forests
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IGBP	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme
IGOs	Inter-Governmental Organizations
IHT	International Herald Tribune
IIASA	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
ILEC	International Lake Environment Committee
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INC	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
INFOTERRA	Global Environmental Information Exchange Network (UNEP)
INGP	International Network of Green Planters (UNEP)
IOC	International Olympic Committee
IOMC	Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals
IPA	Information and Public Awareness
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IUC	Information Unit on Conventions
IUCN	World Conservation Union
JUNIC	Joint United Nations Information Committee
KBC	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
MASC	Management and Administrative Support Costs
MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRC	Mekong River Commission
MRLC	Mekong Regional Law Centre
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration, USA
NCPCs	National Cleaner Production Centres
NEAREP	North-East Asian Regional Environment Programme
NGLS	United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NHK	Japan Broadcasting Corporation
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, USA
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for International Development

NSAs	Non-State Actors
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organisation for Economic Coop ration and Development
OED	Office of the Executive Director
OIOS	Office of Internal Oversight Services
OLA	Office of Legal Affairs
OLADE	Latin American Energy Organization
OTL	Trust Fund Programme Support Income
PANA	Pan African News Agency
PBTs	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PIB	Publications and Information Board
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PRs	Permanent Representatives
PRTR	Pollutant Release and Transfer Register
RAMSAR	International Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat, adopted at Ramsar in 1971
REC	The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (Budapest)
RICAP	Regional Interagency Committee for Asia and the Pacific
RIVM	National Institute of Public Health and Environmental Protection, Netherlands
ROAP	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
ROE	Regional Office for Europe
ROs	Regional Offices
SACEP	South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SCOPE	Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SMI	SMI Distribution Services Limited
SOE	State of the Environment
SPAWs	Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife Protocols
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SS	Special Session (of UNEP Governing Council)
TERI	TATA Energy Research Institute
TIE	Technology, Industry and Economics
TVE	Television Trust for the Environment
TWF	Third World Forum
UNBIS	United Nations Bibliographic Information System
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP/ERD	UNDP Emergency Response Division
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

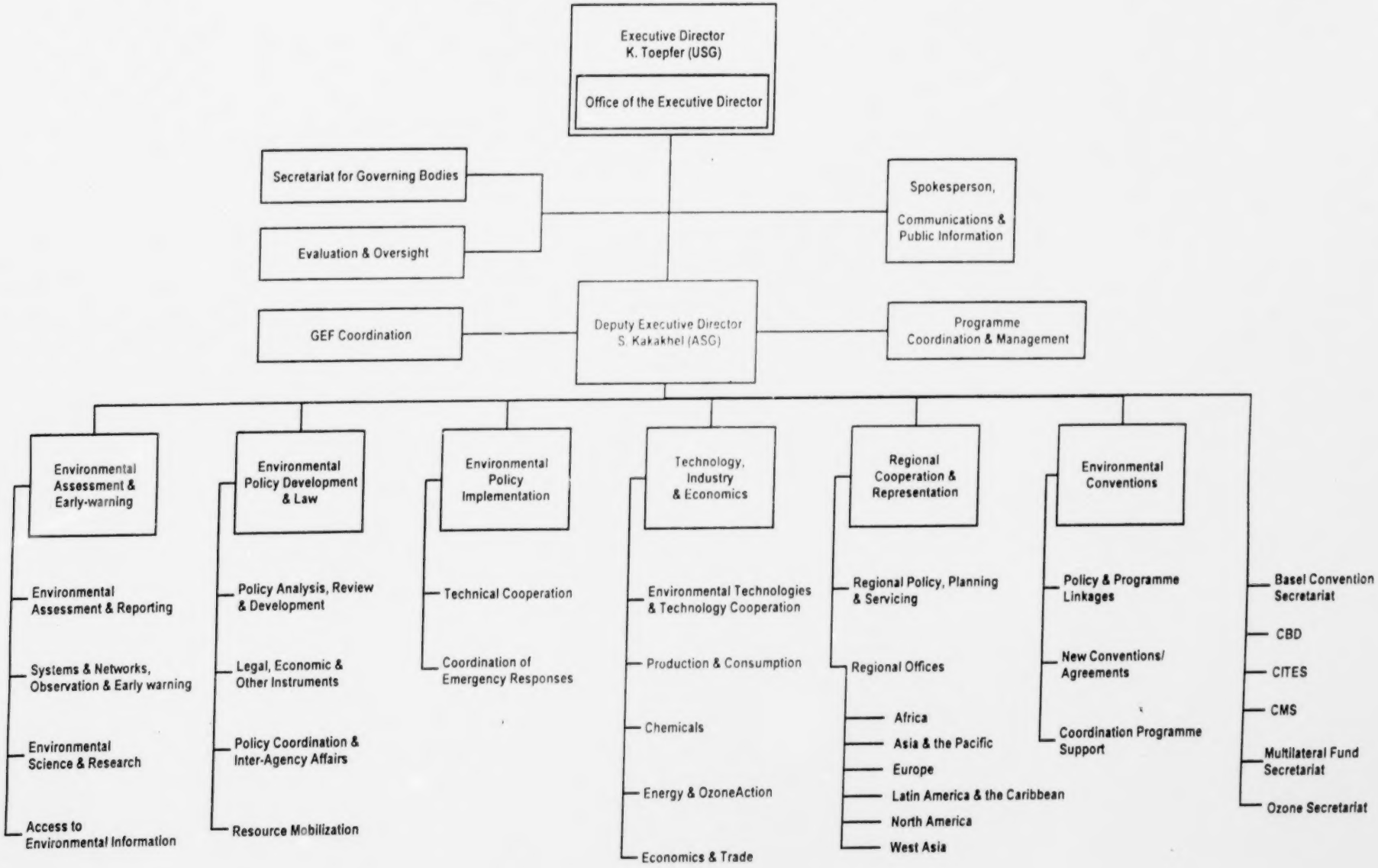
UNFIP	United Nations Fund for International Parternship
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF	United Nations Children s Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNON	United Nations Office at Nairobi
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UNU	United Nations University
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO/EURO	World Health Organization (Europe)
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WRI	World Resources Institute
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
WWW	World Wide Web

Annex IV

BUDGET TERMINOLOGY

ALLOCATION	The authority, given by the Executive Director, to assign resources from the Environment Fund for one or more specific purposes, within the appropriations and apportionments determined by the Governing Council.
APPROPRIATION	The amount of resources approved by the Governing Council for specific purposes (for a financial period), against which the Executive Director may, taking into account apportionments and appropriation lines as appropriate, issue an allocation determining the extent to which funds may be programmed and budgetted for specific purposes.
COMMITMENT	The full extent, within the allocations issued, of any liability entered into by the Executive Director, or under authority delegated by him, with regard to projects or programmes.
COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTION	Cash contribution made in accordance with Rule 204.1 of the Financial Rules of the Environment Fund by a donor to finance a specific activity or service as set out in a project.
ENVIRONMENT FUND	The Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme established by the General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII).
ESTABLISHED POSTS	Posts relating to a continuing need, approved either by the Governing Council or the General Assembly, with an indication of their numbers and levels. Established posts are controlled by a staffing table.
EXPENDITURE	The disbursement of funds as payment and/or funds that have been obligated or committed.
FINANCIAL RESERVE	A reserve account, established at a level determined by the Governing Council, to ensure the financial liquidity and integrity of the Fund, to compensate for uneven cash inflows, and to meet such other similar requirements as may be decided upon from time to time by the Governing Council.
FUND PROGRAMME	The programme of utilizing of resources of the Environment Fund during a defined financial period, as reflected in the biennial programme of work.

FUND PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	The constituent parts of the Fund Programme which have been approved by the Governing Council.
FUND PROGRAMME RESERVE	A reserve, established for each biennial budget cycle at a level sufficient to meet unforeseen needs, to finance unanticipated projects or phases of projects, and to serve such other purposes as may be determined by the Governing Council.
GENERAL TRUST FUND	Trust Fund other than one established exclusively for technical cooperation purposes; typically used for Convention Secretariats. General trust funds may be used, for example, to enhance or expand the work programme of one or more organizational units of the UNEP secretariat.
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT COSTS (MASC)	Budget established by Governing Council decision 18/42 of 25 May 1995, effective 1 January 1996. That part of the UNEP budget, financed from the Environment Fund, that supports management within the UNEP secretariat and administration which is fully performed by UNON. Designed to establish a clearer division between pure programme activities and management and administration.
REGULAR BUDGET	These funds provided by the United Nations from its assessed budget to finance the small secretariat refered to in General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) Section II, paragraph 1.
TECHNICAL COOPERATION TRUST FUND	A trust fund established exclusively for the provision of economic and social development assistance to developing countries.
TRUST FUNDS	Accounts established with specific terms of reference or under specific agreements to record receipts and expenditures of voluntary contributions for the purpose of financing wholly or in part the cost of activities consistent with the organization□s aims and policies. In the United Nations, trust funds are classified as: (i) general trust funds, and (ii) technical cooperation trust funds.
TRUST FUND SUPPORT COSTS	Costs - 13 per cent - levied on the execution of trust fund projects; for the exclusive funding of trust fund programme support and administration activities (see Trust Fund Support Activities).

TRUST FUND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	**That part of the UNEP budget, financed from Trust Fund Support Income - the 13 per cent - used to support the administration and programme support provided by UNEP to trust funds; as distinct from all other trust fund costs.**

United Nations Environment Programme
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